

# THE Hongkong Weekly Press

## AND China Overland Trade Report.

Vol. LVII.]

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### BIRTHS.

On the 14th March, at Foochow, the wife of N. A. A. NIELSEN, of a son.  
On the 19th March, at No. 12, Strath Millar Terrace, Hankow, the wife of ARTHUR R. BURTON-SHAW, of a daughter (EARLYN MARY).  
On the 23rd March, at Kuala Lumpur, the wife of W. ROGER SANGUINETTI, of a son.  
On the 26th March, at Glen Ariff, Scott's Road, Singapore, the wife of T. SWALES, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 24th March, at the Catholic Church, Yokohama, Sir LIONEL COX, Chief Justice of the Straits Settlements, to ELIZABETH CUSHING, eldest daughter of the late LEWIS PUGH, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.  
On the 29th March, at 4 p.m., at the Ohel Leah Synagogue, Hongkong, DAVID MEYER MOSES, to HANNAH, youngest daughter of Mrs. S. D. GUBRAY.

### DEATHS.

On the 22nd March, at Singapore, at his residence, NISSIM NISSIM JOSEPH EZRA, aged 46 years.  
On the 24th March, at the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, MICHAEL COLLINS, Inspector of Police, aged 49 years.

## Hongkong Weekly Press

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VŒUX ROAD CL.  
LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

### ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The German mail of the 3rd March arrived per H.A.L. steamer *Kiautschow*, on the 31st March (28 days).

### HONGKONG.

The number of plague cases in the Colony from January 1st to date is returned at 178.

H.M.S. *Pique* left for home on the 28th ult., having finished her term on this station.

The name of Mr. Duncan Clark has been added to the list of non-official Justices of the Peace.

The total revenue of the Colony for the year 1902 amounted to \$15,897,720.71. The balance in hand on December 31st was \$146,086.81.

On dit that a team of marines from the *Glory* has challenged a team from the U.S. battleship *Kentucky* to pull a tug-of-war bont for \$2,160.

During the year 1902, fifty prosecutions were instituted in the Colony under the Weights and Measures Ordinance. There were 44 convictions, the total amount of the fines being £2,500.

The visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending 28th March were 280 non-Chinese and 57 Chinese to the former, and 63 non-Chinese and 2,897 Chinese to the latter institution.

Mr. Harold Clarke has been authorized by His Excellency the Governor to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steamships under 60 tons burden, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. H. F. Carmichael.

We note in the Return made by the Captain Superintendent of Police that during the year the following samples were sent to the Analyst:—Whisky, 9; brandy 6; gin, 4; beer 5; milk 3. All were certified to be genuine with the exception of one sample of milk.

The following licences were issued in Hongkong during 1902:—175 Hongkong jinrickshas; 25 Quarry Pay jinrickshas; 140 Kowloon jinrickshas; 1,313 private vehicles; 548 Hongkong chairs; 40 Hill District chairs; 7 Gharis; 13,693 drivers and bearers.

The E.E.A. & C. and the Great Northern Telegraph Companies notify that for the quarter commencing April 1st the silver collection rate on cablegrams is raised from 46 to 50 cents per franc. This is an increase of about 11 per cent. owing to the fall in exchange.

We note that Mr. Raphael E. Belilios was initiated into the Empire Masonic Lodge in London on the 21st ult., when Viscount Hayashi, the Japanese Minister to London, was also initiated. Both these gentlemen responded to the toast of "The Initiates" on the occasion.

Mr. J. Lacock, the head watchman at the Quarry Pay shipbuilding yard, has been busy for the past few days bringing thieving Chinese workmen to book. On Saturday he secured a conviction in another case where a native carpenter was sentenced to one month's hard labour for stealing a sledge hammer.

Mr. Post, the Consul here for Austria, left for home on the 1st inst. by the *Empress of China*, and proceeds via Siberia. He is accompanied by his wife, who was made the recipient of floral tributes of esteem by some of the many friends who bade Mr. and Mrs. Post bon voyage. Chev. Volpicelli, Consul for Italy, has assumed charge of Austro-Hungarian interests in the Colony.

On the 1st inst. the body of James Goodwin, aged 42, chief steward of the American steamer *Hyades*, lying at the Kowloon Dock undergoing overhaul, was found floating in three feet of water at the bottom of No. 2 dock. On the body being recovered a terrible gash was seen on the forehead, and the face was much bruised. It is surmised that the unfortunate man fell into the dock whilst making for his ship, and was killed. The body was removed to the Government mortuary.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that the boxing contest held in the Theatre Royal the other night for the benefit of Mr. J. H. Downs, who has to leave the Colony owing to ill health, has resulted in a fairly substantial purse for the beneficiary. For the promotion and ultimate success of the contest much of the credit is due to Mr. Christie, the well-known local amateur, to Mr. Mike Collins, and to Mr. W. Waters, who made a most capable M.C. His many friends trust that Mr. Downs will soon be on a fair way to convalescence.

The annual report of the China Association states:—"Much good work has been accomplished by the Hongkong Branch of the Association, which has rendered valuable support to the able endeavours of Consul-General Scott, of Canton, to enforce regard for treaty stipulations on the part of the Chinese officials. The Canton Viceroy now acknowledges that foreign goods are exempt from *tekin* within the Port of Canton, and the extra tax which the Kwangtung officials attempted to levy on foreign opium is abolished. Permission for foreign steamers to embark or land passengers at certain points on the West River has been obtained."

At a regular meeting of the United Mark Lodge, No. 419 E. C., held on Wednesday, the 25th ult., Bro. Harry W. Wolfe was installed Wor. Master for the ensuing year by Wor. Bro. A. O'D. Gourdin, P.M., assisted by Wor. Bro. Ford, Wor. Bro. G. J. W. King, P.M., Wor. Bro. Jas. Lockhead, P.M., and Wor. Bro. G. G. Burnett. Wor. Bro. Wolfe then appointed and installed his officers for the ensuing year as follows:—I.P.M., Wor. Bro. G. G. Burnett; S.W., Bro. J. H. Varcoe; J.W., Bro. W. H. Wooley; M.O., Bro. J. Lacock; S.O., Bro. W. Penning; J.O., Bro. M. Taylor; Treas., Bro. J. A. Wheel; Sec., Bro. Jas. Lockhead, P.M.; Chap., Wor. Bro. W. L. Ford, P.M.; S.D., Bro. J. Gettinsby; J.D., Bro. C. Tuckwell; R.M., Bro. W. Brand; D.O., Bro. W. Skinnard; I.G., Bro. J. Hawkes; Tyler, Bro. J. Vanstone.

At a meeting of subscribers to the MacCall Memorial Fund held on the 27th ult., Mr. Ralph presiding, the following were elected trustees:—Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright, D.D., the Hon. Dr. Ho Kai O.M.G., and Mr. O. J. Arcull, representing the Old Boys. The object of the Fund is to provide an annual prize open to the First Class, for the highest marks in history and geography combined. Mr. MacCall, it will be remembered, was for some years a Master at Queen's College, and took a great interest not only in his pupils but in the V.R.C., of which he was Hon. Sec., and in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, in which he held a commission. He was also for many years an enthusiastic footballer. "Any Old Boys" or friends of the late Mr. MacCall who wish to subscribe are invited to send their contributions to Mr. O. J. Arcull (Hon. Treasurer) or to Mr. Ralph, at Queen's College.



## THE COLONY'S CRIMINAL STATISTICS.

(Daily Press, 31st March.)

The Criminal Statistics and Report on the Police Force for the year 1902 are published in the current issue of the *Government Gazette*. We regret to notice in the first place that the total number of cases reported to the Police during the year shows an increase of 18.61 per cent, the figures being 10,421 as compared with 9,172 for the previous year; and in the division of these cases into serious and minor offences there appears an increase, as compared with 1901, of 594 cases, or 17.45 per cent. in the former, and 655 cases, or 11.35 per cent. in the latter. The Report as a whole sees us to leave room for considerable improvement in the efficiency of the force. In the matter of gang robberies we note that 34 were reported during the year, and in only ten of these were the police successful in making arrests. Again, with regard to robberies from boats and junks, only in nine out of 14 cases were any arrests made; while under the heading of street and highway robberies we note that 18 cases were reported and only in six were any arrests made. The value of the property stolen during the year was \$248,469 which includes the \$50,000 reported stolen from the s.s. *Zafiro*; while the value of the property recovered by the police and restored to owners was \$10,383. This can hardly be considered satisfactory, especially having regard to the strength of the police force in the Colony. The return does not show very clearly the number of men actually employed in constabulary duties. The total is given as 919 (Europeans 133; Indians 367, Chinese 419), but a footnote explains that this number includes the police paid for by other Departments and private firms, and also the engineers coxswains and stokers, but is exclusive of the Captain Superintendent, Deputy and Assistant Superintendents, clerks and coolies. The most prominent feature in the return is the number of cases of housebreaking and larceny. Last year's returns show an increase of 100 cases under the heading of burglary or larceny in dwellings and an increase of 321 in other larceny cases. Turning to the table setting forth the results in the cases reported we find the following:—Robberies with violence from the person, 66 cases, 39 convictions; burglaries, 78 cases, 21 convictions; larcenies in dwelling houses, 328 cases 44 convictions; larcenies, 2742 cases, 1247 convictions; felonies not already given, 260 cases, 76 convictions. Another table giving a quinquennial return of the crime in the colony shows very plainly that robbery, burglary and larceny in houses have increased to an alarming extent during the last five years as compared with the previous five years. For example the average yearly number of cases of robbery during the first five years was 17.8; in the succeeding five years the average was 61.4; the average yearly number of cases of burglary and larceny in houses for the first quinquennium was 93.4; for the second 287.0. Of course the fact must not be overlooked that the population of the colony has been correspondingly increasing, but presumably the police force has been proportionately enlarged, and the community has a right to expect a higher standard of efficiency than these returns disclose.

It has been officially notified to the Foreign Office that the Japanese port of Mororan in Yezo has been opened for trade in all exports and for certain imports.

## THE GOVERNOR AND THE CHINESE COMMUNITY.

(Daily Press, 28th March.)

The speech delivered by His Excellency the Governor at the opening of the Tung Wa Hospital was so excellent both in form and matter that we are sure it has been read with intense satisfaction. The announcement that it is His Excellency's intention to recommend to His Majesty's Government that the land resumed at Taipingshan and cleared of all its rookeries as being the only effectual means of exterminating the plague germs in the very hotbed of the epidemic, shall in future be preserved as an open space is particularly gratifying. Hongkong needs "lungs" of this character, and in the interests of the public health of the Chinese community a few more such vacant spaces would be highly beneficial. With regard to the attitude of the Chinese population towards sanitary measures, the graceful courtesy shown by His Excellency in publicly thanking them, and particularly the influential Chinese, for their active co-operation with the Sanitary authorities during the disinfection of the city, must likewise be noted with satisfaction, and his tribute of appreciation cordially endorsed. We trust the Chinese community may be encouraged to respond to the further appeal made by His Excellency on Thursday in the matter of getting all cases of plague treated as soon as they are discovered. Every case during the present year has proved fatal, and the number now reaches to one hundred and twenty-two. Writing as we are without precise records before us, we believe that in not ten per cent. of the cases returned have the notifications been made while the victim was alive. There can be no doubt therefore of the truth of His Excellency's conviction that many of these cases are allowed to run their fatal course because of a certain repugnance on the part of the victim's friends to his removal to hospital and to the disinfection of the premises which must ensue. If this repugnance can be overcome and a prompt notification of the disease symptoms secured, there can be little doubt that the periodical returns would show a proportion of recoveries. What His Excellency said of mosquitoes, the propagators of malaria, was also most opportune. If the Chinese can only be induced to recognise that every little stagnant pool is a breeding-place of the malarial mosquito, if they would see that these places are not allowed to remain; or at least cover them with such a larvacide as kerosene, the experience of other places would be repeated here in the greater freedom from malaria which is so prevalent in tropical countries and in other places—such as some parts of Italy for example—where ordinary sanitary precautions in the matter of stagnant pools is disregarded. We trust that the efforts of the Sanitary authorities will be well supported by the community in this direction, and we are sure that the Colony will reap the reward which some other communities now enjoy as the result of similar precautions.

At the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Shipping the President, Sir James Mackay, observed that the trade between the Philippines and the United States was not at present treated as a coasting trade. He believed the reason for that was that some difficulty would be found in getting United States ships to do the whole of the trade. (Laughter.) It was hoped on the other side of the Atlantic, however, within the next 12 or 18 months to close the Philippine and San Francisco trade to anything but United States vessels.

## PASSENGER COMMUNICATION ALONG THE COAST.

(Daily Press, 1st April.)

It is curious that with the large and continually growing advance in the number of foreign residents in China the means of passenger communication along the coast are actually worse than they were many years ago. It is unsatisfactory to have to remark that the worst offenders in this respect are actually the English companies. This is the more noteworthy because in England itself the passenger has succeeded, after a great deal of trouble it is true, in impressing his wants on the railway companies, and all the great lines vie with one another in providing the best and quickest means of reaching the great centres; and have become eager caterers for the comfort of their passengers. The same anxiety to meet the views of the traveller by the main ocean lines sailing from home ports is also a marked feature with the principal steam navigation companies, so that not only do the steamers bid against one another in point of size, but in a still more marked degree in the accommodation provided for the travelling public. When we turn to the Far East a contrary condition of affairs meets our eyes. The P. & O. which once upon a time set itself to study the convenience of the passenger, has by its modern neglect almost lost its passenger traffic; more than one of the ocean lines refuse to carry passengers, and where they are carried it is only in a makeshift and supernumerary sort of way. Indeed the only British ocean line that offers any inducement to the traveller may be said to be the Canadian Pacific, which with the instincts of the great railway to which it acts as a feeder, extends the care to the passenger across the ocean. Recently the Messageries line has imitated in great measure the defects of its British compeers, so that the only lines travelling to or from Europe, in which the passenger can look for even ordinary comfort, have come to be the German companies. It is doubtless the case that during the recent years of depression of trade, and when each line was competing against its neighbours, passenger traffic was not profitable, but times and manners have changed; and the tourist traffic, now considerable during certain seasons of the year, in each portion of the voyage, if it did not pay for the employment of all the steamers making their way to the Far East as passenger ships, would certainly handsomely pay for the employment of a few specially fitted up for the purpose. This differentiation of traffic it is which has enabled the home railways to increase the luxury and speed of their special trains fitted up for the purpose, and a like differentiation of goods and passenger traffic on the ocean travelling lines would undoubtedly result similarly profitably to companies and passengers alike. It is not so much in reference to the ocean lines, however, that we desire to say a few words as in regard to the coasting ships, where the accommodation for the passenger may best be described as a disgrace to the flag. There is no local line along the coast between this and Shanghai, for instance, that provides even moderate accommodation for the passenger, and those few that make an effort, however slight, to do so are unfortunately not British. In an even more marked degree the same rule applies to the traffic with the northern ports, which is not only disgracefully slow and careless, but the accommodation provided for the passenger is such as would not be tolerated on any line, however primitive in



Europe. Even worse must be said of the landing accommodation, which does not enter in the slightest degree into the thoughts of the steamer owners or agents. The fact of the matter is that while there is ample amount of passenger traffic to pay one or two, or three well-appointed and reasonably fast passenger steamers, the whole as at present conducted, and divided amongst a number of equally bad and equally inefficient steamers, leaves scarcely any profit for any. Already the continental lines are beginning to see that there are some pickings to be had out of this much neglected line of business, are we to wait and see another profitable source of business taken out of our hands, as in the case of the ocean passenger traffic, or are our local companies before it is too late to make an effort, though a late one, to occupy the position?

### TRADE IN THE INTERIOR.

(Daily Press, 2nd April.)

An exceedingly interesting and very valuable Report respecting the province of Kiangsi by Mr. W. J. CHENNEL, H.M.'s Consul at Kiukiang, was presented to both Houses of Parliament in February. In thirty-seven foolscap folio pages of type Mr. CHENNEL has dealt with the history of the province, its population (which he estimates at between ten and twelve millions) its large towns, central administration, finances, and its relations with foreigners. Under this last heading the Consul has much to say which shows how exceedingly jealous the Chinese authorities are of any effort on the part of the foreigner to extend his operations beyond the Treaty port. Mr. CHENNEL mentions, for instance, that in December, 1901, a complaint was addressed by the Provincial authorities to the Consular Body in which evangelistic work by native Christian pastors was declared to be illegal and a breach of the Treaty, the Taotai being directed to obtain from the British Consul a list of all natives so engaged in connection with British Missionary Societies with a view to suppressing this form of activity throughout the province. This request, and the contention upon which it was founded, could not, of course, for a moment be entertained; but, as Mr. CHENNEL goes on to point out, the authorities were on firmer ground in a protest which they raised last year against the establishment of branch agencies by non-Chinese firms at various points in the interior of Kiangsi. Their contention, and the Consul conceived it to be entirely borne out by the existing Treaties, was that no foreigner or foreign firm can establish a branch in the interior away from a Treaty port, saving the provision of the Japanese Treaty of 1895 by which warehouses can be temporarily leased for the storage of the firm's goods. Mr. CHENNEL, by the way, draws attention to what we believe is a fact, that the word "temporarily" in this connection has never been authoritatively interpreted, and he makes the suggestion that it should be defined to mean "for a definite term," so as to include a lease of years. Where a foreign firm employs a native as agent, or correspondent, or salesman, or whatever he may be called, to do business in the interior, such a person is simply a Chinese trader and his shop a Chinese shop. He has no *locus standi* as the agent of a British firm. A Consul, Mr. CHENNEL says, is sometimes asked by British merchants too obtain for their Chinese representatives in the interior exemption from exactions, or other assistance,

on the ground of the establishment concerned being an agency or branch of a British firm. He mentions a recent case from Hongkong in which he was able to secure the reduction of a shop tax because he was able to show that the sum demanded was excessive in proportion to the business done. "To have raised the question of agency would have been simply to invite the Chinese authorities to move me to call the firm to account for a breach of Treaty." Mr. CHENNEL also deals with the provisions of the Treaties regarding transit passes which he describes as a fertile breeding ground for contention, and makes some useful suggestions on the subject which have been largely adopted in Sir JAMES MACKAY's treaty. On the subject of the recovery of debts due to foreigners from Chinese in the interior, the Consul shows that this is not always to be accomplished with either promptitude or ease. "In a country where the general standard of morality, as between merchant and merchant regarding commercial contracts is so singularly high as it is in China, the difficulty of enforcing them by legal process is extraordinary," he declares. There are occasional exceptions, of course, but the Consul says that unless the debt is covered by cargo on which the foreigner has a lien, or by something that can be used as security, the usual experience is that the claim is finally written off as a bad debt. The debtor absconds to some more or less inaccessible place in the interior, and there bribes the local magistrate sufficiently to make him refrain from taking any active steps, so that in the present inefficient and corrupt state of the Chinese Courts local action is almost nugatory.

Finally, Mr. CHENNEL, looking at the hopeless poverty, the universal backwardness and stagnation in the midst of almost unlimited natural wealth, where the application of foreign capital—anxiously seeking employment—would not only bring in returns "beyond the dreams of avarice," but would introduce prosperity, plenty, activity, and all those elements of material progress of which the country is so pitifully in need, asks a question which has often been asked before: "Is it necessary that the foreigner, with all the resources, generating possibilities of Western civilisation, should be confined within the narrow limits of a Treaty port, or only allowed outside as the guest or visitor or paid employee of Chinese? Would it not be better to throw down all barriers and open all the interior to the residence and enterprise of all nations?" Mr. CHENNEL answers the question, as we should answer it ourselves, by saying that under existing or any probable future conditions, the Treaty port system with a rigid distinction between the "port" and the "interior" is of the essence of our relation with the Chinese Empire and is not lightly to be tampered with.

The French Committee of Asia held its annual banquet in Paris on 21st Feb. Among the guests were the Ministers of Siam, Corea, and China. M. Etienne, Vice-President of the Chamber, and president of the committee, was in the chair, and there were also present M. de Monstiers and Deloncle, Général Metzinger, Sénart, and Klobukowski. M. Etienne, in his speech, said that the committee wished to introduce Western ideas into the Far East and establish freedom of commerce there. They had, he continued, no territorial designs. They only demanded the integrity of the French empire and reciprocal treatment based on pacific ideas. The Siamese Minister replied for the foreign Ministers, expressing their thanks to the committee for the welcome which had been extended to them.

### THE UNREST IN CHINA.

(Daily Press, 2nd April.)

We do not know whether there are many readers in the Philippine Islands who accept as gospel all that they see printed in bold, black type in the Manila papers. If there are they must be momentarily expecting news of another war by the Powers against China. Passengers who have come from Manila during the last few days, indeed, have been somewhat astonished to find their expectations in this respect disappointed. On looking through our Manila files we find several New York telegrams referring to the question. "The situation in China," says one of the 22nd inst., "has reached a point and it is only a matter of days when the Powers will again have to intervene to prevent further bloodshed." It is added that reports from Washington state that there have already been diplomatic exchanges on the subject and it is known that active preparations are already under way in the War Department. There is much more to the same effect. In China everybody knows this to be ridiculous. At the same time we cannot be blind to the fact that there is a great amount of unrest in the Northern as well as in the Southern provinces, and it would perhaps be unwise to ignore altogether the warnings that have recently been given of the ominous character of the signs of storm and tempest in the North. While the revolt in the Two Kwang appears to be spreading, it would seem to be really less dangerous, from an international point of view, than the mysterious movements of Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu-hsiang. According to rumours in the North these two evil spirits have been plotting to renew the troubles of 1900, and have been steadily organising the hordes of Kan-su and Shensi, and even the Mongols of Alashan with the two-fold object of seating Pu-chun, the ex-Heir Apparent, on the Dragon Throne, and exterminating foreigners. And the reports further indicate that the movement has the active support of the Empress Dowager, notwithstanding that she is professing an earnest desire to encourage the most cordial relations with the foreign ladies in the capital. Nothing is more difficult than, to procure exact information on such subjects in China and these rumours must consequently be accepted for what they may be worth in the light of any accurate information which may from time to time come to hand. At present, however, nothing has occurred to warrant any such statements as the Manila papers contain with reference to immediate intervention by the Powers.

### THE SUPPLY OF LABOUR.

(Daily Press, 30th March.)

One of the most pressing questions of the day, not only at home, but in most of the British colonies, is that of the supply of labour; and this, touching as it does important considerations of finance as well as the higher instincts of race, may be said to divide the Empire into two hostile camps. The financier, anxious only for a safe investment for his capital, would fill the colonies with aliens of every description, the working man, careful only to maintain the standard of his daily wages, would exclude anyone likely to induce competition, and would even go the length of shutting out his brother—not from questions of inferiority of blood, but simply that he himself may be able to enjoy a life of inglorious leisure, doing for himself the least amount of labour; and for his country rearing up a



new generation bound to prove a burden to themselves, and a proletariat of drones to his adopted land. It is superfluous to say, neither of these two classes has in the slightest degree our sympathies; and we are not going to argue in favour of either. Still, notwithstanding that both classes have by their extreme pretensions succeeded in putting themselves out of court, the topic at issue is an important one in the interests of the Empire; so important, in fact, that its solution must be decided once for all. History is here repeating itself; and the teaching of all history, and of all ages, is that the nation which from motives of sloth or gain hands over to aliens the conduct of its industrial affairs is entering on a most dangerous course, and one which, if not checked, must eventually result in national disaster, if not extinction. One of the main causes, if not the principal one, of the fall of the Roman Empire was the neglect of home labour and the introduction of aliens to till the soil; the natural result being that vast areas of the richest land in Italy fell out of cultivation, and became wildernesses wherein no man could dwell. Once upon a time the fertile Campagna of Rome supported a numerous and sturdy population, whose prowess led Rome to the conquest of the world. To-day the Campagna is a fever-stricken waste inhabited by a few listless shepherds worn out by misery and disease. The degenerate sons of the Empire, enervated by foreign conquest and holding themselves aloof from the aristocracy of labour, sought to make such terms with their employers that tillage became an impossible industry. Looking only at the immediate present, and holding his private gain of more concern than the future of the State, the land-owner peopled his estates with slave labour introduced from abroad. The result was seen in the decay of Roman virility; and the Roman citizen of Rome's later days had no higher ambition than was centred in his sempiternal cry of *panem et circenses*. We need scarcely speak of the Persian Empire founded by Cyrus and administered by Darius I, and how under his degenerate successors, when the manly vigour of the native Persians had yielded to the temptations of luxury and the introduction of foreign labour, it fell almost without a struggle before the arms of the Macedonians; for modern history and our own past experience in the story of the West Indies have a similar lesson to tell us. An identical cry to that we now hear proceeding from the mines of Johannesburg pressed on the Government of the day the necessity of labour to develop the resources of the islands; the native Carib, the planter of those days said, was lazy and "would not work." The fact was that the Carib was a free man; he had probably peculiar ideas on the subject of altering his former mode of life, but in this he was by no means solitary. The real trouble was, of course, that he had to be paid, and it would be vastly cheaper to import slave labour from Africa, when it would be only necessary to provide his food; and his labour could be compelled. How dearly we have paid for cheap labour, the subsequent history of the islands is a living proof. In like manner have the United States had to pay for the legacy we left them of cheap labour in the Southern States. It is true that in the end, and from what seemed merely sentimental ideas, we emancipated the slaves in the West Indies, and it seemed to many that we had committed a grave error; but the fact was that if we had not emancipated the slaves of our own free will, we should eventually have had to do it from mere financial motives, but unfortunately the evils of slavery did

not end with the emancipation of the negro. The worst of slave labour is not that it degrades the slave, but that it destroys the moral sense of the master. And the curse of the slave still hangs about the West Indies, not only in the debasement of the negro, but in a more marked degree in the deterioration of the white man. This detrimental effect clings unfortunately to every system of contract labour; and it is an instinctive dread of this that has led the legislature of the United States to run into the opposite extreme in forbidding the introduction of workmen engaged under the most ordinary agreements, perfectly understood by parties and entered into for the mutual benefit of both and to fill a special and merely temporary want.

But there is another and more statesman-like objection to the system of imported labour. All States that have risen to greatness have done so by some special aptitude of the people at large, an aptitude that it should be the aim of every statesman to preserve with the most jealous care. The English race has more especially won its way in the world by the vigour of its mental qualities; it has refused to amalgamate with other races on a lower scale of civilisation, and on the whole has succeeded in preserving its blood free from the taint of intermixture with lower and worn-out nations. The effect of the deterioration sure to be brought about by promiscuous alliances is well exhibited in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. Three centuries ago both Spaniards and Portuguese occupied a higher station as colonising nations than England; but their statesmen committed the fatal mistake of encouraging alliances with the natives amongst whom they were living. The natural effect was not long in making itself felt, and we have only to look at the present position of what remains of the two colonising powers of the sixteenth century to form a judgment of the necessary result of fostering alliances with natives of a lower station in the ladder of civilisation. This is the real objection to the encouragement of so-called cheap labour; and looking at the matter in this light we can see the instinctive objection felt by our real colonies to any general introduction of native labour. Looking at the matter superficially, and merely with regard to the momentary and monetary aspect of the matter, these prejudices may seem frivolous, and even harmful. When, however, we look at the affair from a wider national standpoint we see that the instinct is a true one, and fraught with advantage to the nation at large.

### HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

The first meeting of the newly constituted Sanitary Board was held on the 27th ult. in the Board Room. Present:—Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer (President); Hon. W. Chatham, Director of Public Works (Vice-President); Captain Lyons, Acting Captain Superintendent of Police; Mr. C. McL. Messer, Acting Registrar-General; Colonel Webb, R.A.M.C.; Messrs. E. Osborne, Fung Wa Chun, Lau Chu Pak, A. Rumjahn, and G. A. Woolcock (Secretary). Dr. W. W. Pearce, Acting Medical Officer of Health, was in attendance.

#### WELCOMING THE NEW MEMBERS.

Before the business was entered upon, The PRESIDENT said—Gentlemen, as the Board is now fully constituted under the new Ordinance, I beg to welcome those who sit on the Board for the first time to day, and I hope our deliberations and decisions will conduce to the improvement of the sanitary condition of this Colony whose interests we have all so much at heart. (Applause).

#### REPORT OF COLONIAL VETERINARY SURGEON.

The report of the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon (Mr. A. Gibson) for the year 1902 was adopted, and will be forwarded to the Government with other annual reports.

#### SELECT COMMITTEES.

The Select Committees were formally re-appointed under the new Ordinance.

#### BYE-LAWS AFFECTING CATTLE, ETC.

The Board proceeded to revise the Bye-laws concerning the depôts for cattle, sheep, pigs and goats.

The PRESIDENT explained that this course was necessary as the Bye-laws as originally made did not include certain provisions necessary for the Hung Hom depôt.

The Bye-laws having been considered and approved *ad seriatim*,

The PRESIDENT moved that they be forwarded to the Legislative Council for approval.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded and the motion was agreed to.

#### DAMAGES BY DISINFECTION.

The PRESIDENT moved "That the Board appoint a Select Committee consisting of Mr. Fung Wa Chun, Mr. Lau Chu Pak and the President under section 14 (sub-section 2) of Ordinance 1 of 1903, for the purpose of investigating and deciding all claims for damages by disinfection." The Select Committee, he said, was the outcome of conferences which H.E. the Governor had had with several prominent Chinese residents of the Colony, and the object of it was to prevent, if possible, by giving compensation in cases of damage by disinfection, the habit the Chinese had of dumping dead bodies in the street. Representative Chinese had been appointed who would consider each claim as it occurred when a house was disinfected. Two representatives of the Kai Fong, with the inspector of the district, would visit premises when they were disinfected, and would recommend what amount of damages should be given. That recommendation would be sent to the Select Committee, and they would forward it to the Government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### MANILA INFECTED.

The PRESIDENT moved "That the Board recommend the Governor in Council to proclaim Manila a port or place in which infectious diseases prevail, in accordance with Regulation No. 1 of the Quarantine Regulations made by the Governor in Council on the 15th March, 1897, under section 25 of Ordinance No. 28 of 1891." It had come to his knowledge, that there were cases now of plague, cholera, and smallpox reported as having occurred in Manila, and he thought it advisable that due precautions should be taken in the case of ships arriving here from Manila. The cases were not very many, a report by the Medical Officer of Health one week ago giving 14 cases of plague and 12 deaths, 2 cases of smallpox, and 6 cases of cholera.

Col. WEBB seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### SELECT COMMITTEE.

The PRESIDENT moved "That the Board delegate to a Select Committee consisting of the President and the Acting Medical Officer of Health full power to enforce all the provisions of the Bye-laws for the Prevention or Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic or Contagious Disease contained in Schedule B of Ordinance 1 of 1903." The object of the Select Committee was to enable the Board to deal more promptly with any houses that required to be closed on account of the presence of plague. A similar committee had existed under the old Ordinance, and he thought that a committee of two would be better than a large committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was carried.

#### MR. OSBORNE'S DEPARTURE.

The PRESIDENT—Before proceeding to the agenda, gentlemen, I feel that some reference should be made to the services of one of the members of the old Board who is shortly leaving the Colony for 12 months. I refer to Mr. Osborne, who, I understand, leaves to-morrow. He had been for over five years a member of the old Board, and I am sure you will agree with me that his practical common sense and thorough knowledge of local affairs have always stood us in good stead. He has willingly



served on many committees and I have only to mention one—the Insanitary Properties Commission, that sat for some months—to show you the amount of work he has accomplished on behalf of the Board and of the Government. In paying this tribute to the excellent services he has always rendered to the Board I am sure I am simply voicing the opinions of those who have worked with him, and I hope that when he returns we shall again have the assistance of his services. (Applause.)

Mr. Osborne—I thank you very much, sir, for the kind remarks which you have made. It has always been a pleasure to me to work on this Board, and I think that so long as we work harmoniously and for the public good it will be a pleasure to all of us. (Applause.)

#### THE NEW LAW REGARDING CUBICLES.

A minute by Dr. Clark was submitted recommending that the Chinese members of the Board be asked to acquaint the Chinese community generally with the new law as to every cubicle having a window into the external air; this would greatly facilitate the work of the sanitary inspectors in this direction.

The PRESIDENT stated that it had been notified in the *Gazette* that on and after 1st May the new law was to be strictly enforced in No. 5 Health District. He believed the Chinese members had already done as requested by Dr. Clark.

Mr. Fung Wa Chun—Yes.

#### PREVENTION OF EPIDEMICS.

There was laid on the table a minute by Dr. Clark recommending that the City of Victoria and Old Kowloon be defined as local limits within which the provisions of the Bye-laws for the Prevention or Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic or Contagious Disease may be carried out.

The PRESIDENT said that these definitions had already been made under the old Ordinance, but he understood it was necessary to again define these districts under the new Ordinance. He moved accordingly.

Colonel Webb seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### PLAGUE OFFICERS.

There was submitted a minute by Dr. Clark requesting the Board to appoint Inspectors J. Reidie, L. E. Brett, F. Fisher, F. Allen, W. H. Woolley and W. Fincher as plague officers for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Bye-laws for the Prevention or Mitigation of Epidemic, Endemic or Contagious Disease, and that the Board then obtain the approval of H.E. the Governor to the appointments; the object being to secure that only reliable officers are entrusted with the carrying out of these Bye-laws; and the Board might rely on the integrity of these officers who had been specially promoted for this plague work.

The PRESIDENT moved that the appointments be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

A minute by the Sanitary Surveyor (Mr. J. J. Bryan) was laid on the table, suggesting that the Board depute Inspectors W. F. Cullen and A. Hartley, under section 30, sub-section 2, and section 256 of Ordinance 1 of 1903, to institute legal proceedings before a Magistrate when so instructed against any person failing to comply with a notice of the Board served upon him or contravening any of the drainage bye-laws.

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, the recommendation was approved.

#### IN PROSECUTIONS.

The SECRETARY submitted a recommendation by Dr. Clark that Inspectors L. E. Brett, F. Allen, W. H. Woolley, J. Reidie, W. Fincher, D. J. McKennie, G. Hoggarth, C. W. Brett and A. Brown be deputed to institute legal proceedings when so directed by the M.O.H., under the new Public Health and Buildings Ordinance.

The PRESIDENT moved that these appointments be made.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### PUBLIC MARKETS.

The SECRETARY laid on the table a minute by the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon, recommending that Inspector of Markets R. McEwen be

deputed by the Board to institute legal proceedings.

The PRESIDENT moved accordingly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### WHITE-LEAD DANGERS.

Relative to the occupation of certain new paint works at Shaukiwan.

Dr. CLARK recommended that the Board allow occupation of the portion of the building marked "quarters" only on condition that no white lead or other poisonous substance was stored in any part of the same building.

The D.P.W. minuted:—"The portion marked 'quarters' appears to be open all along the back. I should have thought it would be more dangerous to health to have the quarters open towards the factory than to allow white lead to be stored underneath them. Is white lead injurious when stored—I presume it would be in cases of some sort?"

The PRESIDENT said he understood that the storing of white lead was dangerous to anyone living in the same building on account of the noxious fumes given off by the white lead or on account of the dust which was caused in the manufacture and removal of white lead. Perhaps the Acting Medical Officer of Health could give them some information on the subject?

Dr. PEARSE said there were several different processes for the manufacture of white lead. The old process was the most dangerous by reason of the fumes and dust thrown off in the manufacture. It would be advisable, he thought, to enquire whether this was to be the process followed here or whether they would follow the modern process of treating the material with water so that no dust could rise. Fumes were caused in the manufacture and would not be present in the case of stored material. But if white lead was stored under a house in cases, these cases were liable to be opened at some time and then injurious dust would rise. He thought therefore that the quarters should be more separated from the white lead works than shown on the plan, but first of all they should find out what process of manufacture was to be adopted in this case.

The VICE-PRESIDENT thought it would be a very useful thing to make the enquiry suggested by the Acting Medical Officer of Health. As a matter of fact, so far as he could judge from the plan, the factory was a separate detached building from the buildings in which were the proposed quarters; but the quarters were shown to be on the upper floor, the ground floor of the building being occupied by stores. If the white lead was simply to be kept there in cases he would not expect that any injurious results would arise from it, but in that matter, of course, he must defer to any view the Acting Medical Officer of Health might hold. He had thought that it was undesirable to make it any more troublesome to these people in carrying out their business. He moved that enquiry be made as to the process of manufacture to be followed here.

The PRESIDENT seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

#### CHINESE HOUSES.

Relative to tracings submitted showing proposed yard for three new houses to be erected on K.L.L. No. 1,086 Mongkok sui.

Mr. Osborne minuted:—"This type of house would be improved if the kitchen door did not open direct into living room."

Dr. Clark minuted:—"My own opinion is that this is the better design. Mr. Osborne's suggestion involves a bridge and the objections to this are—(1) that the bridge is often used as the kitchen and the room constructed as kitchen used as a cubicle; (2) the large window now shown in rear of living room is replaced by a door which may or may not be adequately glazed; and (3) the bridge overhangs the back window in the ground floor and cuts off a good deal of light from the ground floor room. My experience is that the amount of smoke which finds its way into a living room from a properly constructed kitchen even in a tenement house is inconsiderable and that its exclusion does not outweigh the other disadvantages mentioned above."

On the motion of the PRESIDENT, seconded by the VICE-PRESIDENT, the plans as submitted were approved.

#### LINENWASHING.

The linenwashing returns for the fortnight ended 14th March showed that 1,311 houses in the Eastern District and 56 in the Central District had been dealt with.

#### RAIS CAUGHT.

During the week ended March 16th, 4,049 rats of which 104 were infected, were caught in the Colony, and for the following week the return was 3,271 caught and 153 infected showing that the percentage of infected rats had gone up.

#### WELL CLOSED.

A minute by Dr. Clark recommending that a well at To Kwa Wan be closed was supported by the PRESIDENT, who made the motion to give effect to the recommendation. Capt. LYONS seconded, and the proposal was agreed to.

#### THE CATTLE CREMATORIUM AND REFUSE DESTRUCTOR.

A letter from the D.P.W. to the Colonial Secretary was submitted intimating the completion of the cattle crematorium and refuse destructor at Kennedytown.

Dr. Clark minuted:—"I have always most strongly deprecated the burning of plague refuse in the immediate vicinity of the cattle depôts, and in view of Professor Simpson's experiments on plague in the lower animals—a full report of which I believe will be in the Colony shortly—it would be most improper to allow plague refuse anywhere in the neighbourhood of the cattle and swine depôts. I understand the destructor for refuse was intended merely as an experiment and was of local design and it could, I think, well be reserved for the destruction of the refuse from the depôts solely, thus being used more or less in conjunction with the cattle crematorium."

The D.P.W. minuted:—"What is to be done with the plague refuse if the M.O.H.'s proposal is carried out? Is it still to be burned in heaps in the streets where it is picked over by street urchins and others? The destructor is about 20 yards distant from the nearest cattle shed and 40 yards from the nearest shed in the sheep and swine depôt."

The P.C.M.O. minuted:—"The question of the burning of plague refuse had better stand over to be considered at next meeting of the Board; in the meantime, however, any cattle which die should be cremated in the crematorium."

This item was left over till next meeting.

This was all the public business.

### SUPREME COURT.

Friday, 27th March.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### A STEAMSHIP CHARTER DISPUTE.

Evidence was resumed in the case in which Tam Long Chuen and another, ship charterers carrying on business in co-partnership at 267, Des Voeux Road Central, sued J. E. von der Ohe for damages, the action arising out of the charter by the plaintiffs of the steamer *Sleipner*, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Lowley of Messrs. Denny & Bowley, solicitors), appeared for the plaintiffs, Mr. J. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. G. C. O. Master of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, solicitors), was for the defendant.

Monday, 30th March.

#### IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR WILLIAM M. GOODMAN (CHIEF JUSTICE).

#### A STEAMSHIP CHARTER DISPUTE.

Hearing of evidence was continued in the case in which Tam Long Chuen and another, ship charterers carrying on a business in co-partnership at 267, Des Voeux Road Central, sue J. E. von der Ohe for damages, the action arising out of the charter by the plaintiffs of the Norwegian steamer *Sleipner*. The plaintiffs cancelled the charter party on the ground as they alleged that the steamer did not load up



to the speed stipulated, and they claim damages accordingly. Defendant denies that there was any breach of the conditions regarding speed and states that if there was it was caused by the condition of the ship's bottom and other defects; he further contends that even although there was failure on the part of the *Sleipner* to conform to speed conditions, such failure did not entitle plaintiffs to cancel the charter party, and he makes a counter-claim for damages.

Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C. (instructed by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley of Messrs. Denny and Bowley, solicitors), is counsel for the plaintiff, and Mr. T. Morgan Phillips, barrister-at-law (instructed by Mr. G. C. C. Master of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, solicitors), is for the defendant.

#### IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR A. G. WISE  
(PUISNE JUDGE).

#### OWNERSHIP OF A JUNK.

Leung Shi, described as a single woman living at 17, Hollywood Road obtained judgment on 13th February against Ho Wong, owner of the Tung Tak Li junk, No. 403, for \$515 principal and interest on money lent. After judgment was given in her favour, Leung Shi issued a writ of execution and seized the junk. Subsequently the Ho Tung Hop issued an inter-pleader summons claiming the junk to be theirs. Mr. John Hays of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes & Master, solicitors, appeared for the claimants, and Mr. F. X. d'Almada e Castro, solicitor, for the execution creditor. When this case was first called, it was stated in evidence by Ho Shek Tai, master of the Ho Tung Hop, that the junk with which the junk was bought belonged to his father's estate, to which no lease of administration had been taken out; and in these circumstances Mr. Hays withdrew that summons.

The claimants, having complied with the requirements regarding the lease of the estate, then brought another inter-pleader summons in the same cause.

Evidence was called, in the course of which it was stated that Ho Wong, the original defendant, had only a lease by the month of the junk, although the license was made out in his name. The junk was the property of the Ho Tung Hop. Among the productions in support of the evidence were the purchase deed and the letting deed.

His Lordship gave judgment for the claimants with costs.

The Court adjourned.

#### WATKINS, LIMITED.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held at the offices, Queen's Road Central, on the 28th ult. Mr. G. A. Watkins presided, and the others present were Messrs Ch'an A. Fook, J. H. Reid, J. W. Osborne, and A. R. Michael.

The notice calling the meeting having been read,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some days, I assume you do not wish me to detain you with the formal reading of same. We will therefore take them as read. There has been no special feature in connection with the year's working, but I think you will bear with me if I detain you with a few general remarks on our affairs, before moving the adoption of the report and accounts now before the meeting. This Company, in common with others, has had to face increased expenditure, caused by the instability of the vanishing dollar. The nett result of the year's working has been satisfactory, and your general managers have the pleasure to present you with a favourable report for the period under review, showing, as it does, our ability to declare a dividend of 10 per cent while carrying forward a balance to the new account which, I am glad to say, already gives promise of satisfactory results. Your general managers have taken the usual precaution in respect of our property by writing off a substantial sum (as you will have noticed in looking over the accounts), which will, I trust, have your approval. The aerated water

factory is in first-class working order, and the demand for our products is steadily increasing. It affords me pleasure to announce that the amount standing to my debit will be liquidated during the current year. As regards our new premises, which will shortly be one of the improvements on Queen's Road, the building will be ready for occupation in August next. The acquisition of this site—a great improvement on our present premises—will prove advantageous in many ways, for in addition to an increase of business generally, which is well-nigh certain to ensue, our removal to the new premises will result in a saving of rent and various charges which at present cannot be reduced, owing to the fact of the whole of our works not being under one roof. Moreover, your general managers will be able to exercise much better supervision in all departments when we move into the new and commodious building now in course of erection close to the Supreme Court and the General Post Office. I now move that the report and statement of accounts for the year 1902 as presented be adopted. When this has been seconded, I shall be pleased to answer, to the best of my ability, any questions that may be asked relating to the business now before the meeting.

Mr. OSBORNE—I have much pleasure in seconding the proposition.

Mr. REID—Mr. Chairman, you have invited questions after the seconding of the report, and there is one item here that I have been requested to enquire into, and I hope you will be able to give a satisfactory explanation of that item. With regard to the entry in the accounts of Sundry Debtors, set down at \$8,221.51, I should like to know what that item is composed of—if it consists of more than one item.

The CHAIRMAN—It consists of several items I think (turning to the books). Sundry Debtors, \$8,221.55.

Mr. REID—51 cents.

The CHAIRMAN—That is my own account. An account due by Thomas Beecham—

Mr. REID—Yes, but I want the amounts.

The CHAIRMAN—The amounts are—My own account \$5,992.44; Beecham's, \$1,600.19; Marie Brizard and Roger, \$513.50 and Schlitz Brewing Company, Milwaukee, \$115.38. I think if you add the total of these items you will find they amount to \$8,221.51.

Mr. REID—Now, Mr. Chairman, I should like to know what this item of \$5,992 represents. Is it a debt due by you to the Company?

The CHAIRMAN—Yes; it is a debt due by me to the Company, and which I stated in my report will be liquidated in full during the current year.

Mr. REID—With regard to the other three items. What do they represent?

The CHAIRMAN—The others represent, from Beecham's the amount due for advertising purposes—advertisements generally; Marie Brizard and Roger the same, and Schlitz Brewing Company the same.

Mr. REID—That is to say, you have expended on behalf of these three firms that amount of money on advertising in this Colony; and money which you hope will be recovered in this Colony.

The CHAIRMAN—And money which will be recovered. The accounts have gone home; but we have not had time to receive a reply.

Mr. REID—With regard to this first item—your own account—I should like to point out to you on behalf of the shareholders generally that, at the last annual meeting on the 27th March, 1902, the amount stated as due by you to the company was \$3,665.14. On the 21st June, of last year a special extraordinary meeting was held at which a proposal was submitted to increase the remuneration of the general managers. I was asked to second that resolution, and before doing so I put some questions to you to satisfy myself that the amount outstanding—due by you rather—to the Company was to be liquidated by the amount you were likely to recover from the increased salary. I put the question to you in this way: "A certain amount of responsibility attaches on me as the only shareholder attending the meeting in addition to yourselves. At the same time, I don't like to bring up an unpleasant matter referred to at last annual meeting of the shareholders, but I must ask, will the shareholders have returned to them the amount of money that

was then said to be outstanding?" You replied "Certainly; that was the object of it." I asked: "What sort of guarantee is to be given that it will be re-paid? Have we simply got to take your word for it?" And you replied "Yes, and you have the auditor's word for it." On the strength of that assurance I agreed to second the resolution for increasing the remuneration of the general managers at that meeting. I find now that instead of the amount of \$3,665.14 odd having been re-paid to the Company, the amount of your indebtedness has increased to \$5,992. I don't think that is at all satisfactory, and as I don't see anything in the articles of association authorising the Company to advance money to anyone I think if there had been more shareholders present I would have been justified in moving the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the working of the Company along with the solicitors of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN—Why not do that now?

Mr. REID—Well, I don't know whom to suggest as a Committee.

The CHAIRMAN—Oh!

Mr. REID—But it seems to me unsatisfactory that a Company like this, with a very small capital, should be in position of a lender of money to one of its general managers, especially when the remuneration of those general managers was increased in order to allow one of them to repay to the company a large sum of money owing to the shareholders. As on the first occasion in June of last year, I have no desire to cause any unpleasantness at all, but I think it is right that the matter should be brought openly before this meeting. In addition to that I am informed by the auditor of the Company, Mr. Hutton Potts, that some alteration has been made in the accounts—you will correct me if it is not so—since he passed them. Mr. Potts writes to me under this date:—"As I am unable to attend the above Company's meeting to-day, I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the accounts have not been published in the same form as when passed by me, the items under the heading of Sundry Debtors, which were then separate, being now shown in one amount, although I intimated on the account that I wanted them shown as there stated.—Yours faithfully, W. Hutton Potts." I think on the face of that letter that I am quite justified in bringing this matter forward, and had there been a better and a larger meeting—a representative meeting, I think I would have been justified in asking for a committee of enquiry. I shall be glad to hear any explanation you have to offer in reply to my questions.

The CHAIRMAN (handing over the accounts)—That is Mr. Potts's original balance sheet signed by him. We don't choose to put the individual items there—Schlitz's, and Watkin's, and Beecham's, and so forth. We simply put them in as Sundry Debtors. The increase in my remuneration was granted in June or July; at the July meeting, I think. I drew that increase as from the 1st January; that is, back six months, instead of which my co-manager, Mr. Ch'an A. Fook, will not agree to that, and so he has debited it to my account, consequently increasing the amount due. However, the whole of that amount will be liquidated in the next few months, because I have just secured a law case whereby I get 30,000 francs, and that 30,000 francs is payable in the coming June, three months from now, when the whole amount due to the Company will be liquidated. Not only that, but I have arranged for financing the new building of the Company on my own private guarantee. That, I think, ought to be quite sufficient. If you don't take my word for it I will hand you this (handing Mr. Reid a letter). That is private and confidential; it must not go to the meeting. I don't ask you to take my bare word for it; you have it there in black and white. Further convincing proof than that I cannot give you. If you are not satisfied with that all I ask you to do is to appoint a committee, or whatever you like. I specially emphasised it at the meeting that the increase was from the 1st January. However, my colleague, Mr. Ch'an A. Fook, did not seem to think so; he thought it only commenced from the date it was passed at the meeting.

Mr. CH'AN A. FOOK—I was acting on the advice of the firm's solicitors.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Sharp, the barrister



advised me that I was perfectly right and legally entitled to it, especially as I emphasised at the meeting that as the increase was passed in July it did not necessarily mean that the increase should take place from that date. However, the amount has been debited up to me.

Mr. REID—I don't wish to say anything more except that it is very unsatisfactory that this amount, nearly \$6,000, should not be available for division among the shareholders instead of being owing to the Company by yourself. I see from the detailed balance sheet that the various items under Sundry Debtors are not shown as in the published accounts, which bears out what I said and what Mr. Pott's has written to me about.

The CHAIRMAN—Quite so. We don't care to publish individual accounts in the balance sheet; there is no real advantage to be gained by it. Are there any more questions?

Mr. OSBORNE—There is this question of your indebtedness. I quite agree with Mr. Reid that the matter of this six months' back pay should have been arranged between yourself and Mr. Ch'an A Fook.

The CHAIRMAN—Mr. Ch'an A Fook would not agree to it.

Mr. OSBORNE—It has created a lot of discussion.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, that is the unfortunate part of the business—that we cannot both be of the same mind.

Mr. OSBORNE—Had not this thing better be arranged now between yourself and Mr. Ch'an A Fook?

The CHAIRMAN—No, I will pay it and finish.

Mr. CH'AN A FOOK—I was acting under the advice of the firm's solicitors that we are not entitled to draw the six months' back pay because the vote was taken at the date of the meeting, and it was supposed we were only entitled to it from the date at which the resolution was confirmed. That is the advice of the firm's solicitors.

Mr. REID—It seems to me there is a difference of opinion between the two general managers. One general manager debits you with this half year's salary while you consider yourself entitled to it.

The CHAIRMAN—I do, and always have, and did from the moment it was granted.

Mr. REID—That is a point that should have been settled.

The CHAIRMAN—It is settled now. I am going to pay.

Mr. REID—In that case I think it is unsatisfactory to you.

The CHAIRMAN—I must tell you and all the shareholders combined that it is very unsatisfactory to me. I am thoroughly dissatisfied with it. However, the resolution has been put before the meeting that the report and accounts be adopted. It has been seconded by Mr. Osborne. Those gentlemen who are in favour of same please signify in the usual way by a shows of hands. It is carried unanimously. That is all the business before the meeting, gentlemen. Dividend warrants will be ready on Tuesday on application at this office. They will not be sent out. I thank you for your attendance. I hope at the next yearly meeting you will have a new general manager, in fact, two new general managers, who will be able to pay you a better dividend, but I very much doubt it. I don't think, Mr. Reid, on the part of the shareholders, you have done the Company any good. Mr. Tillett did the same thing a year ago. It cost them about \$3,000. You only hold 25 shares. Mr. Ch'an A Fook and myself hold two-thirds of the shares. I personally am the largest shareholder in this Company.

Mr. OSBORNE—But cannot we settle the matter now?

The CHAIRMAN—It is settled. Mr. Reid only holds 25 shares.

Mr. REID—Twenty shares.

Mr. OSBORNE—This thing should have been settled between yourself and Mr. Ch'an A Fook.

The meeting then ended.

The s.s. *Glenogle* (Captain Warner) has been chartered by Messrs. Seang Tak and Co., 49, China Street, Rangoon, during the busy season, for the run from Rangoon, via Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, to Amoy and Swatow, and back again.

## CAMPBELL, MOORE & CO., LD.

The 17th annual ordinary meeting of shareholders in the above Company was held on the 31st ult. in the offices, 29 Queen's Road Central. Mr. A. Fucchera Arculli (chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. J. W. Osborne, G. Murray Bain, A. O. D. Gourdin, A. G. Stokes, H. P. Madar, Max Michael, A. A. de Roz, O. el Arculli, V. P. Musso and A. A. Souza (secretary).

The SECRETARY read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said the report and statement of accounts had been in shareholders' hands for some days and he presumed they had no objection to take them as read. They spoke for themselves, and although not as favourable as the year before, they might fairly be considered as satisfactory. They had under arrangement with the Committee of the Hongkong Club started a hair-dressing saloon in their new premises a fortnight ago. The directors hoped that it would not only be a convenience for the members of the Club but would also be found profitable to the shareholders of this Company. Before proposing the adoption of the report and accounts, he would be pleased to answer any questions. There was one thing not in the report which he desired to bring to the notice of the shareholders. Their head barber, who had served the Company for 15 years, had drawn the attention of the directors to the fact that it was the usual thing in Japan, when an employee had worked so long for his employer, that the latter should start him in business. It was impossible for them to do that but he had been such a valuable servant of the Company that the directors were of opinion that they might grant him a bonus of \$100 or \$150. He should also mention that of the outstanding accounts, which had been put into the hands of Mr. d'Almada, about one quarter had been collected.

Mr. MURRAY BAIN asked if the proposed bonus was charged to the accounts.

The CHAIRMAN—No.

Mr. MURRAY BAIN said that in that case if they were to take the sense of the meeting on the proposal the report and accounts should first be passed.

The CHAIRMAN made the motion accordingly.

Mr. STOKES seconded and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN then moved the re-election of Mr. A. O. D. Gourdin as auditor.

Mr. MURRAY BAIN seconded, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. OSBORNE moved that a bonus of \$150 be granted to the head barber in recognition of his long services.

Mr. GOURDIN—Is that to set up business and work in opposition to us?

Mr. OSBORNE—No; it is to prevent him going into opposition business.

Mr. GOURDIN—Did he suggest this bonus of \$150?

Mr. OSBORNE—No; but both Mr. Arculli and myself recommend this sum.

Mr. MURRAY BAIN seconded, and the motion was agreed to unanimously.

This was all the business.

The report of the board of directors to the meeting of shareholders above is as follows:—

Gentlemen,—The directors have the pleasure to lay before you the accounts for the twelve months ending 31st December, 1902, showing a credit balance of \$5,336.68 which, with your approval, your directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 25 per cent.	\$3 000.00
To pay directors' fees	60.00
To write off fixture and furniture accounts	178.45
To place to reserve fund account	10 000.00
To carry forward to next year's account	558.23
	<b>\$5,336.68</b>

During this year business has been pretty steady and there is every prospect that it will continue so. For the convenience of the patrons, a branch has been opened in the Hongkong Club annexe during the early part of this

month. The directors hope that it will be advantageous to the Company.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. A. O. D. Gourdin, who offers himself for re-election.

A. FUCCHERA ARCULLI,

Chairman.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1903.

The accounts are as follows:—

### STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS

From 1st January to 31st December, 1902.

ASSETS.		\$	c.
To Stock—			
Value of stock on hand	7,848.24		
To Accounts Receivable—			
Due from customers	5,131.82		
To Cash—			
Amount on hand	461.30		
To Chartered Bank—			
In current account	6,503.60		
To Furniture and Fixtures—			
As per last account	\$95.65		
Recommended to be written off at last meeting	305.65		
	500.00		
Since added	178.45		
	<b>678.45</b>		
To Loan Account—			
As per last account	\$75.00		
Since collected	2.00		
	<b>55.00</b>		
To Suspense Account—			
Unexpired fire premium	8.78		
	<b>\$20,687.28</b>		

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
By Capital—			
1,200 shares paid up at \$10 each	12,000		
By accounts Payable—			
Due to sundry creditors	815.80		
By Reserve Fund—			
As per last account	\$1,500.00		
As authorised at last meeting	1,000.00		
	<b>2,500.00</b>		
By unclaimed dividends and bonus	34.80		
By balance at credit of profit and loss	5,336.68		
	<b>\$20,687.28</b>		

### WORKING ACCOUNT.

		\$	c.
To charges	2,534.51		
To wages	2,438.28		
To Reserve Fund—			
As passed at last meeting	1,000.00		
To Dividend—			
25 per cent. on \$12,000 as passed at last meeting	3,000.00		
To Bonus—			
25 per cent. on \$12,000 as passed at last meeting	3,000.00		
To directors' fees	400.00		
To auditor's fees monthly audits during 1902	800.00		
To rent	3,120.00		
To insurance	21.47		
To stationery	238.80		
To Bad Debts—			
1899	\$461.00		
1900	72.65		
1901	146.00		
1902	41.95		
	<b>721.60</b>		
To Furniture and Fixtures—			
Written off as passed at last meeting	305.65		
To balance	5,336.68		
	<b>\$29,416.84</b>		

		\$	c.
By balance brought forward from last account	7,998.68		
By interest	170.41		
By sales and shop returns	\$32,810.32		
Less cost of stock	11,371.80		
	<b>21,238.32</b>		
By transfer fees	25		
	<b>\$29,416.84</b>		

It is stated that in order to encourage the development of Russian commercial intercourse with China and Japan by sea, it is proposed to lower the freight rates between Odessa and the various ports of the Far East.

A new Company has been formed to build a hotel in Peking. The Company which will be registered in Hongkong under British Joint-stock laws, has already secured a valuable site close to the Water Gate adjoining the Station, on the east side of the Canal between the Gate and Legation Street. Exclusive of reception rooms the new hotel will contain something like forty rooms. The plans are already well in hand, and things are so advanced that the excavation of the foundations will probably be begun forthwith.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## THOUGHTS ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 28th March.

SIR.—As the resolution to submit our currency question to the Straits Commission was carried the other day, it will doubtless be duly forwarded to the proper quarter. It may not be altogether a waste of time now that the contention is over, to examine a few of the points at issue and to see why that resolution did not carry the support of so many of the most powerful trading interests in the Colony. We all agree that low exchange is disagreeable to the foreigner, but there seems to be in the minds of some a feeling that the banking interests are responsible for the low exchange and are revelling in enormous profits brought about thereby. Is not the chief reason the enormous indemnity extracted from China, who from being a possible consumer of silver is turned into a constant seller of it, in order to meet her gold liabilities? Are we not being ground between the upper and nether millstones of European rapacity and Chinese foolishness? Would it not be better to bring this forward and make a general attempt to place China herself on a gold basis, which a conference of all the Chambers of Commerce on the China coast, in Shanghai, might do something towards? If the governments of the world are brought to realise that their efforts to improve the status of their subjects have resulted to their detriment, they might by international agreement succeed in placing China on a gold basis. There are schemes already afloat to that effect. For this Colony to refuse to attempt any general policy such as this and to prefer isolated action before ever attempting it, seems selfish and shortsighted. The principle of a locally restricted and protected currency is opposed to all the free and liberal traditions upon which the Colony has risen and flourished; and will it pay? The whole question boiled down produces two queries:—1. Is it possible? 2. If it is possible, is it advisable? Let us take them in order. If we go on a gold basis we must get the gold from somewhere. The idea put forward by Mr. Osborne was to have a supply of gold in London and work away with shillings and pence and incontrovertible paper notes. But how to get the gold? and how much would be required? Some say £2,000,000. How they arrive at that amount I can't say; the present notes issued amount to nearly \$20,000,000 and would be more if there were more issuing banks. But let us take £2,000,000 for the sake of argument. We are not going to get that as a gift from the British Government. We must raise it ourselves. What security has the Colony to offer for such a loan? What undiscovered sources of revenue have we got to enable us to pay the interest, much less return the principal? At 3½ per cent. the annual interest would be £70,000; allow £30,000 for sinking fund, that means £100,000 a year or an increase of about \$1,300,000 per annum to our taxation. And would we be able to borrow all this gold? The bounty of nature has given this Colony a fair anchorage and nothing more. India and the Straits can largely pay for the cost of changing their standards by making large profits on the silver tokens which they circulate. But in those countries there are millions of people, and being self-contained they can protect themselves better than we can against the introduction of false coins. In any case the amount of silver tokens to be used here by the 200,000 to 300,000 residents would not produce enough profit to materially reduce the cost of the loans required to put us on a gold basis, and the full weight of the loans we must therefore be prepared to face. To prevent the introduction of false coins which might be in every respect as good as the legal coins, and still show a big profit to the owners, would be an impossibility here with our constant communication by junk, sampans, and steamer to all the surrounding country. Even in India the false coinage is generally thought to be considerable and in Java it is known to be so. The cost of an efficient protective service would have to

be added at the Colony's expense. And the idea of incontrovertible paper must be dismissed. People will not have it unless at a discount, and in time of trouble it would not be negotiable. The gold must be held, to be withdrawn as required, and is this Colony's credit strong enough to go on borrowing to replace the gold as it is withdrawn? If the gold were in London the notes would be a favourite form of remittance home and would be cashed there; so the gold might as well be here. But would it not at times tend to disappear into China? And if the supply ran short, we would have to go on borrowing to replace it. The annual cost to the Colony would be great. Would not the taxation required tend to increase the cost of living? A gold standard in Japan has done that. Why should we fare differently?

I have taken £2,000,000 as a basis for the gold required as it is the smallest estimate put forward. It allows for no expansion in trade, which if it takes place (as we all hope and think it will) would necessitate further loans and increased cost to the Colony. There may be some other ways of providing the gold, but those advocating this great experiment have not put them forward.

Is it advisable? As this Colony produces nothing and the source of profit for all trade is the Chinaman, we must base our calculations in the first place on the metal he has to pay with—which is silver. All our society with its professional and literary elements is a superstructure based upon the trade. If that diminishes they must suffer with it. Let us suppose for a moment that we are put on a gold basis and that money from home is brought here for investment. A great deal is here already in the shape of money advanced by banks who use their sterling deposits for that purpose, but that is often lost sight of. Another one or two million pounds would reduce interest to 3 per cent. or 4 per cent., so that the investment of savings would be considerably reduced as far as the rate of interest goes. It must not be forgotten that it is always a matter of free choice to every one as to whether they invest their savings in gold or silver. If a man prefers to remit monthly or annually what he is able to save he can keep his capital in gold all the time. Or if he wishes to have money at hand, he can remit half in gold and keep half in silver and so hedge against a big loss owing to falling exchange. That people have in many instances failed to take that very reasonable precaution is hardly a reason for a revolution in the standard of value, which many think would have great elements of danger to the trade of the Colony. We are entirely different from a great producing country which has exports of its own. If they like to saddle them with a high standard of value they have at least something to put the saddle on; whereas we have nothing.

If Shanghai and other ports are working against us with a silver currency, it is reasonable to expect that they can put work through cheaper than we can with a gold one. Will not the tendency be for them to supply the needs of customers who always go to the cheapest market? It is practically as cheap to send goods from Shanghai to Amoy, Swatow, Foochow, and Formosa as from here, and might not these ports draw their supplies from there, instead of here? Have we even such a firm hold on Canton? Steamers of very considerable size can go to Whampoa, or Lintin, or Namtau, and godowns for the storage of goods could very easily be erected there. Take the Japanese coal trade as another example. Coolies are largely used instead of machinery for handling this enormous trade, but if your coolies are paid in gold, surely mechanical appliances would replace them. Is there not even a risk that the trade might go a short way up the river, where silver still prevailed and the thousands of coolies and many cargo-boats at present employed leave the Colony for good?

"The loan taxes would always remain for those left behind to pay."

I approach the subject in the spirit of enquiry, but will any reasonable man say that there is no risk of these things happening? Take the Dock Co. Does not this suffer enough already from competition with Shanghai? Would its position be improved by paying labourers in gold?

Mr. Osborne said that Banks would receive their loans back at the prevailing price of the discredited and devalued dollar. But would Banks wait for that unhappy position? It is well to remember that Banks are merely aggregations of capital subscribed by those who have money to enable people of energy and ability to trade who have insufficient capital to do all the trade they wish to. The benefit is a mutual one. If an injustice is being worked would Banks and their trading customers not tend to separate over a question of this sort? But the bankers and the chief traders are found in the same camp. Banks may be very liberal, but they have shareholders and depositors to protect, and would it not be possible that if they foresaw a movement to treat them in the way foreshadowed by Mr. Osborne, that they would call up their loans? Might not this produce a forced realisation of securities which would render the proposed change a curse rather than a blessing? Or, they would offer their debtors the alternative of changing debts into gold debts at an exchange and interest which the Banks would choose, not the debtor. Would those having overdrafts feel any happier with a gold debt at 6 per cent., and the value of money falling owing to importations of home money absorbing anything good in the way of investments, and content with 4 per cent? That the banking interests would have to move to a closer point of contact with the Chinese is generally admitted. Let them go, say some. But that means a withdrawal of capital, and men with brains and money will leave the place. Where is the Colony's advantage in that?

That Hongkong will always remain a place of great importance from the Imperial standpoint is beyond question whatever currency legislation may be enacted. But will it continue to throb with its present activity, and will its streets re-echo with a hurrying multitude bent on peaceful avocations? Some men who are not entirely foolish think in this separation from China there is grave risk; and their opinions are worth some consideration. There may be those who are hopeful enough to think that England will give us the money to effect this change; but why should she? There are more trading Englishmen in China out of Hongkong than in it, and it does not matter to people at home at what port the Empire's China trade is done as long as it is done. If home articles are sold in Shanghai or Amoy the home operative is as well employed as if they are sold here. If China commodities are sent home as required, the port of shipment is a matter of indifference to the consumer, and it has never been England's principle to give bounties to her colonies.

This is not a question to be lightly decided; and to legislate from a feeling of irritation, however annoying the cause, is a thing to be avoided. By what magic power can we sow a crop in silver and reap the harvest in gold? Let us be careful that we are not led by a will-o'-the-wisp into a position where confusion may become worse confounded.

Perhaps if some of your readers have patience to wade through this lengthy statement they may be able to demonstrate to the "Doubters" that the light which the "Reformers" hold up is a true one.—Yours, etc,

G. STEWART.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 30th March.

SIR.—I have read with considerable interest the somewhat unconvincing arguments advanced by a correspondent in your issue of the 28th instant, which appear to favour a continuance of the present chaotic system of currency in the Far East.

Inter alia, your correspondent writes:—"I approach the subject in the spirit of enquiry. Is this quite consistent with the vote it is understood he recorded at a recent meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, where those in favour of freely of exchange only asked that an independent enquiry might be made?" I am, Sir, yours faithfully,



PHILANTHROPY UNLIMITED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 1st April.

SIR.—The spirit of philanthropy is a great factor in Eastern life, and, although generally among Westerners has now become proverbial, it is interesting, not to say startling, to realise that even limited companies are becoming infected, and that moneys invested for the sordid purposes of gain are now being absorbed to assist our native friends to tide over the difficulties of household worries. At least so we are led to assume from the remarks of the Chairman at a recent meeting of Humphreys Estate and Finance Co. Ltd. He is reported to have said that the fire premiums now charged are equivalent to two months' gross rentals. That is to say a house worth \$2,000 secures for his Company less than \$16 a month rent. Lucky Chinaman! Unlucky shareholders! Yet I should like to know where these houses are to be found and would venture to suggest that the Chairman's arithmetic is no sounder than his arguments, and that unless the cobbler sticks to his last, Reserves will most probably become Deficits—an experience not altogether new in the history of limited companies who take upon their own shoulders the responsibilities of others.—Yours, etc.,

GENEROUS.

ROBBERIES IN THE COLONY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 31st March, 1903.

SIR.—I returned to the Colony six weeks ago, since when my wife has been robbed with violence, my house has been burgled and a European deprived of his watch chain outside my office. On the first occasion the robbery took place at 11 a.m. outside the house occupied by the Superintendent of the Botanical Gardens and was witnessed by a number of chair coolies who made no effort either to render assistance or catch the thief, which they could easily have done as he ran past them within arm's length. On the second occasion, which occurred at 12.40 p.m. yesterday, my wife saw the thief making his exit over the verandah and called for assistance. The thief was chased by two of my chair coolies and three Sikh policemen but was not captured, although carrying with him one silver cup and two silver trays. I am informed that there were no less than 71 thefts in different parts of the colony the same day. There are numbers of Chinese loafers to be seen now at all hours along the principal thoroughfares, many of whom must be known to the Police and all of whom could be charged as vagrants. The unwisdom of the Government in not attempting to suppress this undesirable element in the community is responsible for the recent large increase of crime of the above nature. It cannot be expected that a Sikh policeman in his clumsy boots could catch a Chinaman if the latter had a start, but robberies would greatly diminish, if not cease, if the Vagrancy Act were enforced and it were made a punishable offence for people not to attempt preventing a thief making his escape.—Yours, etc.,

HENRY HUMPHREYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 1st April.

SIR.—With reference to the letter of Mr. Humphreys in your issue to-day, I would strongly endorse the suggestion to make it punishable for Chinese to stand by and see evil committed without raising a finger to catch the evil doer.

I was returning from West Point in a ricksha lately and near Bonham Strand I observed a Sikh policeman chasing a Chinese coolie over a lot of boulders and stones near where building operations are in progress. Dozens of Chinamen stood by evidently enjoying the fun—but not one would render assistance. It was a very easy matter for me to stop my ricksha, take up a strategic position, and collar the coolie as he ran into my arms. But why should it not be legal to have taken into custody a half dozen of those who stood by laughing at the Sikh, as he chased his man, and teach them their duty?—Yours, etc.,

A. M.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

Hongkong, 1st April.

SIR.—With reference to your leading article on the 31st March commenting upon the police returns, and especially the increase in the cases of robberies in which the thieves have not been arrested, and in further corroboration of the statements made in Mr. Henry Humphreys's letter published in your to-day's issue complaining about the alarming increase of burglaries and street robberies in the colony, permit me to state that my house No. 37, corner of Des Voeux Road and Douglas street, has been twice visited by burglars during the last month, and five robberies have been committed in houses in the immediate neighbourhood without the culprits being brought to book in any single case. I have escaped uninjured in both the cases by sheer good luck, as on both occasions the doors of my office on the first floor of the premises were so securely closed that the noise made to force one of them open woke up one of my men sleeping in the office; but before he could open the door and rush out, the thief slipped down the rain water pipe, by which he had climbed up, and escaped. On the second occasion, the thief or thieves again climbed up the same rain water pipe in Douglas Street, and crossing the side verandah on to the stone verandah facing Des Voeux Road entered the neighbouring house No. 35, occupied by Kwong Cheong, tailors, and walked away with a rich harvest in the shape of pieces of serge, flannels, and Spanish stripes which had been hung on the verandah to dry, the aggregate value being about \$100. The foot-prints of the thief or thieves could be clearly seen on the cemented floor of my verandah and also on the stone parapets, the night being wet and muddy. They were pointed out to a Chinese detective sergeant who came to investigate the matter.

A week later, the shop No. 39, immediately next to mine and occupied by Messrs. Ritchie & Co., was broken into and robbed, the daring members of this enterprising fraternity taking away with them jewellery, brass and iron ware, perfumery, and tobacco pipes of the approximate value of \$300. The house behind mine, No. 23, facing the Douglas wharf, was twice visited by thieves, who are supposed to have climbed up the rain water pipe in Douglas Street, the occupiers' loss amounting to about \$100. To cap it all, the occupier of the house next to Messrs. Ritchie & Co. lost last week some silk clothes that were put out to dry, and so far as I am aware, the culprit or culprits in all these cases still remain at large, no doubt to ply their nefarious trade in other directions.

It is high time our police woke up to a sense of the duty they owe to the public, and concerted such drastic measures as will afford the law-abiding citizens proper protection against such raids.

I may further suggest that a lamp post be placed in the middle of Douglas Street which is at present enveloped in complete darkness, and which, as well as the lane at the back of our houses, affords a safe harbour of refuge to these undesirable visitors.—Yours, etc.,

D. S. DADY BURJOR.

THE NAVY LEAGUE CATECHISM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

13, Victoria St., London, S.W.,

February 18th, 1903.

SIR.—I have received from Captain Anderson, the Honorary Secretary of the Hongkong Branch of the Navy League, a copy of the Daily Press of January 8th, in which appears a letter from a correspondent asking certain questions with reference to the Navy Catechism.

With regard to query (1) referring to squadrons for local defence, it has always been the principle of the dominant sea power to seek out the enemy's squadrons in its own territorial waters, either to blockade the enemy's ports or to destroy its vessels that have emerged from them. Coast defence by local vessels implies waiting to be attacked in this manner and is a virtual admission that you do not possess the command of the sea. It will be many long years before anything that can be called an Australian Navy will be in existence, and when it is in being it is to be most devoutly hoped that being under the hand

of the Imperial authorities it will be part and parcel of the Great British Navy.

Question (2) as to a three-power standard. It is useless discussing a three-power standard before a two-power standard has been attained. With battleships in the proportion of 5 to 3 the 3 of the two next strongest powers, the British Empire can be assured of its maritime supremacy.

(3) On the question of alliances. Your correspondent is correct in his assumption that the meaning of the writer of the Catechism was that any alliances should be in addition to any necessity of increasing the British fleet. The Anglo-Japanese alliance is in the opinion of those well qualified to judge, both safe and honourable.

(4) The question of a foreign invasion of England. There is no reason why your correspondent should not go back to the Romans if he pleases, but the great principle remains the same that the Romans invaded Britain as did the Normans because they were in possession of sea power which enabled them to do so, and this was lacking by Britain—Yours, etc.,

WM. CAIUS CRUTCHLEY,  
Secretary of the Navy League

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON THE  
HIGH SEAS.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

It was reported on the 28th ult. by the police that a terrible tragedy on the high seas had come to their knowledge. On the previous night a licensed fishing junk cast anchor at Shauiwan and her crew related to Inspector Robertson at the Police Station there a story ghastly in its details and happily not such as we are in the habit of hearing in Hongkong. The junk went off to the fishing ground with eleven souls on board—the master, his wife and his concubine, his little child seven years of age, and seven of a crew.

When about 160 miles from Hongkong three of the crew, with apparently piratical intentions, conspired together to seize the junk and the goods on her. First of all they contrived to get hold of all the firearms on board—the junk's revolvers—and on Thursday last while it was dark they fell upon the sleeping master and murdered him. His body they threw overboard. Then they murdered in turn the master's concubine and his child and their bodies were likewise pitched into the sea. The three murderers next set about the intimidation of the master's wife and the four others who composed the crew, threatening the latter with death if they did not assist in the sailing of the vessel. The men had perforce to comply with the murderers' demand, backed up as it was by loaded revolvers.

But the four were determined if possible to defeat the ruffians in their designs and at night the opportunity came. One of the three was at the tiller and the other two were forward. Upon the steersman the four men rushed, and after a fierce struggle they overcame him and threw him overboard to his fate. One of his companions rushed to his aid when he saw the scuffle. But by the time he came up, his accomplice had been given the quietus, and the four turned their attentions upon him to such purpose that he jumped over the side of the vessel into the water and was seen no more.

Meantime the third miscreant dived into the hold carrying with him a loaded revolver. Thinking to secure him there the others battered down the hatches and made sail for Hongkong. But some time afterwards they discovered that the imprisoned murderer had cut a hole in the side of the junk and slipped off into the sea, taking with him \$200 which he had extracted from a box down below. As the vessel was a good distance from land, there can be little doubt that he was drowned.

Such was the remarkable story told by the survivors on their arrival in the Colony. They were all taken into custody while enquiries are being made by the police.

Captain Chamberlain, the quartermaster officer of the U.S. transport General, recently arrested on a charge of smuggling goods from Hongkong to Manila, has been ordered home.



## THE PLAGUE ROLL.

## ONE EUROPEAN DEAD.

The year's plague cases now total 178. This week's returns include the case of an Englishman on board the steamer *Hyades*, lying at Kowloon which proved fatal, according to the return furnished us by the Sanitary authorities.

The following Government Notification was published on the 1st inst.—Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of Customs and the Doyen of the Consular Body have declared the Port of Hongkong to be infected. All vessels arriving therefrom are to abide by and be governed by the revised Sanitary Regulations for the Ports of Shanghai and Woosung.

## THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

Students of the Currency Question will read with very great interest the passages on the subject in the annual report of the Philippine Commission. It is a very lucid and cogent indictment of the silver standard, the evils of the existing system being stated to be:—

"(1) The fluctuation currency hampers business enterprises and renders investments therein uncertain and dangerous.

"(2) It raises the rate of interest decidedly, because the lender must charge a rate of interest, where the loan is made in local currency and to be repaid in local currency, sufficient to cover the possible and probable loss he may sustain in his principal when it is returned in the same currency with a lower value therefor.

"(3) It demoralises the whole civil service of the government, and creates intense dissatisfaction on the part of all civil employees.

"(4) It results in enormous losses to the insular treasury.

"(5) It opens great doors for fraud on the part of receiving and disbursing officers of the Government.

"(6) It renders accurate accounting exceedingly difficult and laborious and well-nigh impossible.

"(7) It continues a system that is odious to the people and to the business men of these islands."

These evils, as the *N. C. Daily News* remarks, are not all present in China, but quite enough of them are to indicate that China must adopt the same remedy that the U. S. has given the Philippines, a gold standard with a limited silver currency with its value fixed in gold.

## SILVER BULLION FOR THE PHILIPPINES.

The *Manila Cablenews* of the 24th inst. has the following:—

The Civil Commission yesterday took steps looking toward the purchase of silver bullion for the minting of the Philippine pesos as provided for in the Act of Congress of March 2, 1903.

The act passed by the Commission authorises the Secretary of War to issue certification of indebtedness in the name of the Insular Government to the amount of three millions. These certificates are to bear interest at a rate not exceeding 4 per cent. payable in periods of three months or more and not longer than one year. They are to be in denominations of \$1,000 and redeemable in gold coin.

The Secretary of War is authorised to dispose of these certificates for the Insular Government at as favourable an interest or premium as may be, and the proceeds are to be deposited to the credit of the government with the Guaranty Trust Company, the accredited and authorised depository of the government.

In order to anticipate the purpose of this proposed loan, the commission has set aside \$3,000,000 of the money now in the Insular Treasury and not before appropriated to other purposes, to be used at once in the purchase of silver bullion for minting.

This action on the part of the Commission was provided for in the currency bill which was enacted by Congress on the 2nd of March last.

A telegram to the *N. C. Daily News*, dated March 27th, states that the Secretary of the United States Treasury, Mr. L. M. Shaw, has purchased 250,000 ounces of silver at 49½ cents per ounce in connection with the Philippines Coinage Act.

## HONGKONG COLONIAL CHURCH COUNCIL.

An important meeting was held at St. Paul's College on the 31st ult., at the invitation of the Bishop of Victoria, to consider the promotion and extension of the work of the Anglican Church in the Colony. The Bishop presided, and there were present also the Ven. Archdeacon Banister, Revs. E. J. Hardy, C.F., F. T. Johnson, F. Iceley, R.N., T. Wright, W. J. Southam, W. F. Knox, E. J. Barnett, and G. A. Bunbury, the Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G., and R. Murray Rumsey, R.N., Commodore Robinson, Colonel Birdwood, Major Benson, A.P.D., and Messrs Armstrong, Beck, Boyer, Craig, Lindsay Grant, Li Wai Ching, Nicholls, Piercy, Stringer, Tarrant and Wong Maan Lam. Dr Atkinson sent a note of apology for absence.

After prayer and the election of a Secretary, the Bishop expressed his thanks to those present for their attendance there and proceeded to explain the object of the meeting. There were in the Colony several congregations and centres of Church work—the Cathedral, the Navy, the Army, the Seamen's Mission (St. Peter's) and the Chinese Branch of the Anglican Church. These were independent in their executive and to some extent overlapped each other. Owing to the long distances and the variety of languages spoken in the Diocese it was at present impossible to hold a Diocesan Synod, but a Colonial Church Council, with powers of deliberation rather than executive, would be felt to be of considerable value as unifying the work of the Church generally. Such a council would not and could not, affect the executive authorities of the various units; each as before would preserve its independence, but they would become united rather than remain as isolated units. The Bishop then gave instances where by means of a common body, the various units would be brought into touch and mutual assistance be obtained.

After considerable discussion, which showed a general unanimity as regards the principle of the scheme, and some divergence as regards details, the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

1. That with a view to the promotion and extension of Church work in Hongkong, it is desirable that a Colonial Church Council should be formed which shall be representative of all sections of the Anglican Communion in the Colony, Naval, Military and Civil, European and Chinese.

2. That the said Colonial Church Council shall consist of—

- (a) the Bishop of Victoria, who shall be ex-officio Chairman.
- (b) the Archdeacon of Hongkong, who shall be ex-officio Vice-Chairman.
- (c) All clergymen who are working under due authority in the Colony.
- (d) A number of elected lay representatives of various sections and congregations, elected for the present as follows:—the Cathedral, six; and the Navy, Army, St. Peter's and the Chinese Native Church, three each.

3. That each clergyman arrange with his own congregation or congregations the method of election.

4. That the Council shall hereafter have power to develop and modify its own constitution.

5. The congregations be asked to send in the names of their representatives not later than June 1st.

The meeting concluded with a warm expression of thanks from the Bishop to those who were present.

## MISSIONS IN CHINA.

The 14th annual report of the Society for the Diffusion of Christian and General Knowledge among the Chinese deals with events up to September 30, 1902. It contains portraits of various prominent reformers, such as Prince Su, Superintendent of Police in Peking; Yuen Shih-kai Viceroy of Chihli; and Chang Chih-tung, "author of China's only hope—education." The year under review, says the report, will be marked as the period when China made the first practical stride in reform by establishing colleges for western learning in 11 out of the 18 provinces. The society's object is to force the missionary bodies to consider how many men they can set apart for literary work in order to counteract the ignorance out of which the Boxer troubles arose, and one good result of the recent persecutions has been that the Protestant missionaries in the north have resolved to unite in a single Christian University in Peking, whose staff will probably surpass that of the Government institution. What is wanted is to extend the policy and have one first-class college for promoting Christian civilisation in each provincial capital. Already the number of Japanese engaged by the Chinese to serve in the army, navy, and police, and in educational and industrial departments is comparatively large. Hence, by acquiring Japanese, which they can easily do, the Chinese are getting hold of the Western literature which Japan has assimilated, omitting Christianity. The appendix contains several matters of interest. There is a specimen Boxer placard, dated September, 1902. "Not to speak of other matters," it says, "let us take up the subject of the plucking out of eyes and internal, the disembowelling of people, and the disseminating of poison in wells, which occurred this year in the various provinces. All culprits caught confessed that they had one and all come from the churches." . . . Furthermore, Chinese who embrace the foreign religions are all deeply-dyed villains imbued with inherent wickedness." On the other hand, there is an Imperial edict, dated July 3, in regard to Dr. Richard, the secretary of the Diffusion Society. "We know Dr. Richard," it says, "to be a man of great learning, high attainments, and strict sense of justice, qualities we deeply admire and commend." The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is, therefore, to consult with Dr. Richard, "with the sincere hope that, with the valuable assistance of that gentleman, the object in view may be arrived at and the masses be able to live at peace with their neighbours the Christians."

## CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Canton, 29th March.

## THE REBELLION IN KWANGSI.

A military official from Kwangsi states that the greater part of that province is occupied by the rebels, most of whom are disbanded soldiers and local banditti amounting to more than a hundred thousand, well armed and well trained. Whenever the Imperialist soldiers fought them they were sure to lose. Only these three prefectures Wuchow, Ping Lok, and Kwai Lum are one at peace, while all the rest are in rebellion. There are several rebel chiefs one of whom was Chanchow an army captain formerly under So Yun-chon, the general in chief of Kwangsi.

## THE TRIAD SOCIETY.

Sometime at the beginning of this Chinese year, report was sent by the local authority that in the prefecture of Waichow a large number of Triad Society men had held a meeting to renew their pledge of brotherhood before a deity with a view to raising rebellion. Thereupon the Viceroy and the Provincial Governor ordered soldiers to be sent to suppress the movement. Upon the arrival of the soldiers the Triads are said to have dispersed, and now the prefect of Waichow has petitioned the Viceroy, asking His Excellency to send four magistrates to arrest thieves and local banditti in the village.

## GENERAL FUNG CHI CHOI.

Fung Chi Choi, the commander in chief of the province of Yunnan is a native of Yün-chow in Kwang-tung. At the time of the French war at Leungshan he distinguished himself and his services have been



very much appreciated by the Imperial government. He has now retired from official service, and does not wish to be a mandarin any longer. On his way from Yunnan to Kwangsi while passing the district of Ma Ping the rebels under the command of their chief formed guard of honour to receive him and offered to convey him to the river Sam Kong, but he declined such honour, and the rebels retired.

#### AN INCIDENT IN SUN TAK.

Mak A Kow was a notorious robber in the district of Sun Tak, and the gentry thereof had offered a reward of over a thousand taels for his apprehension, which amount was deposited in the Treasury of the Sun Tak Magistracy to be paid over to whoever brought the miscreant to justice. Last year he was arrested, convicted and put in prison to await the convenience of the executioner. Some of the village braves who had captured him applied to the Magistrate Wong Sung for payment of the reward. The latter replied however that he was going to apply a great part of the amount toward payment of the indemnity incurred by the anti-Christian riot that had occurred in Suntak some few years ago. Thereupon he paid them twenty taels and handed them sixty silver medals for distribution. The unsatisfied braves took the notorious robber from gaol and crucified him in public for three days. The robber is said to have suffered his penalty with great composure, his face not changing colour at all. He talked with his usual singfroid, and when his wife brought him cangue the guards who were watching him charged her four dollars for each bowl.

#### HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

##### ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the Volunteer Corps by H.E. Major-General Sir J. W. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops), took place on the 28th ult. on the new Parade Ground opposite Murray Barracks. There was a good turn-out of the Volunteers, and when they had been inspected in the ranks and had twice marched past the saluting point, to a quickstep by one of the native regiments, Major-General Gascoigne, who was accompanied by Major Hamilton and Major Trefusis, A.D.C., made a few remarks complimenting the Corps on its appearance. That would be his last inspection, he said, and in view of the fact he had made a special point of being present. One thing that had been brought to his notice was the reduced strength of the Corps. That, he supposed, was due to its having been changed from a regiment of various units into a regiment of Garrison Artillery. The change, perhaps, was unwelcome to those who had been drilling as infantrymen, but he trusted they would recognise that the reorganisation of the Corps had been for the best, and that in the course of time he would hear that it had regained its former strength. The parade afterwards marched back to the Volunteer Headquarters, where it was dismissed.

#### REVIEW.

*A History of Union Church.* By Rev. G. H. BONDFIELD and J. DYER BALL, M.R.A.S., H. M. Civil Service. Edited by Rev. C. H. HICKLING. Hongkong, 1903.

THE publication of a history of the life of Union Church has long been considered a desideratum as being a record of good work done on not altogether promising soil and an incentive to still further effort on the part of the Church community. Union Church has been fortunate in having as its historians the gentlemen whose names appear above. Since the present building in Kennedy Road was first used for divine service in 1891, the Church has been a great established factor in the life of the Colony; but it is both useful and interesting to glance backwards toward the period when out of apparent nothingness it arose more than half a century ago and to follow its career onward as it grew in grace and strength down to the present moment. In 1900 the late pastor Rev. G. J. Williams stated that for a considerable time he had been thinking of writing up a history of the Church, but was unable to undertake the work owing to the full occupation of his time. He had spoken to Mr. Dyer Ball

about it, however, and Mr. Ball was agreeable to do it. On that occasion, at a meeting of the Committee of Management, Mr. Ball was asked to take the matter in hand. Later, Mr. Ball stated to the Committee that he had seen the MS. of a history of the Church written by Rev. G. H. Bondfield a former pastor, bringing the work up to the date of his becoming pastor, that Mr. Bondfield had placed the work at his disposal and that he (Mr. Ball) would like to adopt it and write a preface and supplement to it rather than write a complete new work on the subject himself. To this the Committee assented and thanked Mr. Bondfield for his kind offer.

The first part of the history therefore, is derived from the MS. of Mr. Bondfield and the continuation of the narrative is supplied by Mr. Dyer Ball. We cannot here enter in detail into a review of the various movements and manifestations of activity that have made the Church what it is to-day, but we append the following table of

##### NOTABLE EVENTS.

First meetings for worship in Dr. Legge's house	1843
First building erected in Wellington St.	1845
First pastor formally inducted	1849
"Declaration of Faith and Order" adopted	1849
First office-bearers appointed	1849
Second building erected in Stanton St., and opened	1865
Sunday School opened	1872
Connection of the L.M.S. with the Trust severed	1880
The organ first used	1887
"Church Praise" introduced	1888
Sunday School re-opened	1889
Last service in Stanton St. building	1889
Cornerstone of building in Kennedy Road laid	1890
Opening services in Kennedy Road building	1891
Ladies' Committee formed	1893
Christian Endeavour Society established	1894
Church Hall erected and opened	1897
Connection of the L.M.S. with the Church in pastoral matters, severed	1897
Weekly offerings adopted	1901

Union Church has been happy in its ministers. During its sixty years of existence, it has gone on increasing in strength and good works. Under the beneficent pastorate of Mr. Hickling, it should even further extend its ramifications, lend sustenance to the religious life of Hongkong, and help to diffuse the Truth throughout the neighbouring Empire.

#### FOOTBALL.

##### H.M.S. "GLORY" V. H.M.S. "ARGONAUT."

The final round in the Hongkong Challenge Shield tourney, in which the above teams were pitted on the 28th ult., has been the topic of the hour not only in naval but also in civilian circles since the semi-final tie was decided on the 14th inst. between the *Glory* and *Ocean*. The qualifiers have had anything but a walk into the final, as is evidenced by the following list of matches played:—In the first stage *Argonaut* overcame "G" Co., Sherwood Foresters by 2-1, and *Glory* the H.K.F.C. by 3-2; the second round resulted *Argonaut* 1, V.R.C. 0; *Glory* 2, 80th Co., B. G. A. 0; and in the penultimate games *Argonaut* 8, "B" Co., Sherwood Foresters 0; *Glory* 2, *Ocean* 0 (after a draw 2 all). Last season it will be remembered the *Glory* made a plucky attempt to carry off first honours, after accounting for the R.A. (3-0), Rangers (after a draw 1-1, by 3-0), and H.K.F.C. (2-1), they were defeated in the final by "A" Co., Royal Welsh Fusiliers (3-2). The seating accommodation on Saturday, as in the last Shield match, had been amplified considerably and was fully taken advantage of. The ground was in splendid condition for a fast game, and with the weather on its best behaviour, everything pointed to an enjoyable and exciting game. Fully 5,000 people were present when the game started a minute or two past four o'clock, the Government House party arriving shortly after. The teams were as follows:—

*Glory*—Morgan, goal; Urquhart and Booth, backs; Matthews, Crossman, and Wade, halves; Lane, Hensford, Milford, Moore, and Cottell, forwards.

*Argonaut*—Robinson, goal; Taylor and Morrison, backs; Clissold, Hodge, and Percy, halves; Brown, Goble, Paton, Callagan, and Stevens, forwards.

Referee—Mr. Triggs.

Linesmen—Messrs. J. W. C. Bonnar and W. H. Howard.

*Glory* kicked off towards the goal-house and Paton gained possession and punted down, but Urquhart cleared, letting Milford safely away. The centre headed into goal, but Taylor was in his place. Stevens got away on the run and passed to Paton, who was tackled by Urquhart. The left back fouled his kick, and Paton with a hard shot just grazed the bottom of the upright. This he repeated half a minute afterwards, and was deservedly cheered. Had he steadied himself before shooting, a goal would almost certainly have resulted. Crossman let his forwards well away, Milford catching the ball on his head and giving Robinson an opportunity of showing his kicking capabilities. A pretty piece of combination was then witnessed between the left wing and centre, the ball being taken into the *Argonaut's* goal, where again Robinson stood. The *Argonaut's* halves set the front rank away on a speedy run, and Crossman had to concede a corner from which nothing resulted. Each goal was being visited in turn, and every inch of the ground was contested. Stevens, when in a good position, shot weakly past, amidst derisive cheers from the *Glory* supporters. Time and again Crossman came to the rescue of his side. Stevens was pulled up for offside. From the free kick Milford rushed away and passed to Lane, who tried a pot shot which, however, went past. The first foul fell to the *Glory* for a back push. Urquhart sent to Cottell, and Moore, who received the pass from the outside left, kicked by. The pressure now being put on by the *Glory* looked certain to take effect in time, and at last the point came, Milford from a high pass by Moore heading into the net out of Morgan's reach. The cheers which this effort brought forth must have been heard on board the flagship in the harbour. Kicking into touch by the *Glory* halves when hard pressed did not meet with the approval of the *Argonaut's* supporters. The equaliser almost resulted from a rail by Paton & Co., and if Morgan had been only a second later in getting on the ball Callagan would have had an open goal. Wild kicking by the *Glory* halves lost a couple of likely chances. The kick resulting from a *Glory* half fouling an opponent was well taken, and the tactics might have caught the *Glory* napping, in this way: Taylor took the kick, and passed to Clissold, who was waiting unwatched; the left half sent in, but the ball bounced over the bar. The finest piece of combination witnessed so far came from the *Glory's* left wing and centre. The ball was passed and repassed, but Moore got offside. From the free kick, the *Glory* again got hold, Moore and Cottell showing how thoroughly they understand each other's play. A well sustained attack was made on Morgan's charge by *Argonaut's* inside forwards, but the centre passed to Callagan, who was given offside. Rushing off the *Glory* secured a corner, which Cottell kicked weakly out. Foul shies were frequent, both sides offending equally. After Crossman had kicked into touch and the shy had been taken, the whistle signalled half-time with the score standing:—

*Glory*, 1; *Argonaut*, 0.

Paton kicked off on the resumption, and passed full out to Callagan, who outwitted Matthews but was stopped by Booth. Crossman again took the safe course in kicking into touch when there was not much chance of clearing effectively. Cottell broke away, and after beating Taylor gave to Milford who kicked too far forward, so that Robinson rushing out got on the ball first. From this incident, the equaliser resulted. The ball was rushed up the left wing and sent into goal; Morgan misjudged, and after bobbing about for a minute the leather was banged into the net by Paton. Pandemonium then ensued amongst the *Argonaut's* backers. The game was now tremendously exciting, the sailors shouting themselves hoarse. The goal was just what the *Argonaut's* wanted to liven them up, and it looked odds on their securing the lead, so that it was their play. The contest was so keen that play for some time ruled in midfield, the



game being monopolized by the respective halves and forwards. Taylor from long range tried a pot shot, which went over the bar. The downfall of the *Glory* goal almost came as a result of bad judgment on the part of Matthews, who thinking the ball had been kicked out waited while Callagan placed to Paton, who gave Morgan a hot handful. This was not to the liking of Milford, who ran down and passed to Cottell, whose shot hit the side of the net. Immediately play was transferred to the other end, where Morgan and his backs had an anxious time, and but for the coolness and fisting powers of the goalkeeper a score would have followed. Morgan for an especially fine save was cheered to the echo. Two corners in succession fell to the *Argonaut*, but nothing tangible came their way. The *Glory* forwards tried to alter the complexion of the game, but Lane, to whom the ball was sent, was unequal to the task of dribbling round Morrison. The centre-halves of both sides were breaking up the combination, and when they failed the backs were always on the spot. In one of their dangerous raids Robinson was winded—a score would not have taken place, as Milford had sent by the post before the goalkeeper was downed. Just afterwards, when all seemed lost Crossman came to the rescue, and sent into touch. Paton, when lying almost under the bar, foolishly manoeuvred for position instead of shooting, and of course he was dispossessed. Play was transferred to the other end by Lane with a run which more than made up for past weaknesses. He sent to Milford, who unaccountably repeated his previous performance by kicking too far forward, and allowing Robinson to run out and clear. Fouls unfortunately were getting frequent. Shortly after a back shove by Stevens, the whistle blew for full-time, with the score standing:—

*Glory 1; Argonaut 1.*

It having been arranged to play extra time in the event of a draw, the teams recommenced without leaving the field. Kicking off for the second time, Milford passed to the left. Taylor was laid out and the game had to be stopped until he recovered. On resuming *Glory* made tracks for goal, only to be sent back pointless. Gogle ran down and sent straight at Morgan, who fluted into touch. The pace set in the first period was now telling on the players, the game thereby falling off considerably in interest. The plucky little centre Milford was put out of action for a minute or two, and facing the music again was heartily cheered. He showed that there was still some life left in him by dribbling round the defence and gaining a corner, which came to nothing. A corner immediately followed at the other end off Crossman, who was very lucky to escape being penalised for handling. The whistled sounded with the score unchanged.

The game was restarted by the *Argonauts*, who bore down and forced a corner, which was kicked feebly by. What proved the gift of the game followed. Crossman passed out to the right, Milford got on, and was foully charged by Morrison within the penalty area. Moore made no mistake about the kick, which struck the top of the net, amidst a scene of intense enthusiasm. Milford almost added a third with a splendid screw shot. The game was keenly contested until Referee Triggs signalled the finish of one of the very best games witnessed in Hongkong, the score being:—

*Glory 2; Argonaut 1.*

After the match the winning team came before the Grand Stand and the ceremony of presenting to them the Shield and badges was performed by Lady Blake, H.E. the Governor Sir Henry A. Blake, G.C.M.G.; Sir John Keane, Private Secretary; and Vice-Admiral Sir Cyprian Bridge, K.C.B., Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson, President of the H.K.F.C., and Mr. F. Browne, Hon. Secretary, accompanied her ladyship.

Hon. Dr. Atkinson, in calling upon Lady Blake to perform the presentation ceremony, said they all appreciated her ladyship's great kindness in coming there that afternoon. He went on to refer to the records of the two finalist teams, as given above, and remarked in passing that the sportsmanlike way in which the competition for the Shield had been carried out was shown by the fact that in the first round the *Argonaut* did not arrive in Hongkong until after the expiry of the time limit, but the

Sherwood Foresters waived their right to claim the tie and agreed to play them. (Applause.) He then called upon Lady Blake to present the Shield.

Lady BLAKE gracefully handed over the trophy to Booth, the captain of the *Glory* team, with the remark—I have great pleasure in presenting you with this Shield. I congratulate you on your most splendid victory. (Loud applause.)

The CAPTAIN then presented her ladyship with a beautiful bouquet of flowers.

Lady BLAKE afterwards gave away gold badges to each member of the winning team, and shook hands with the Captain.

At the conclusion of the ceremony three hearty cheers were given for Lady Blake. Then came "Three cheers for the goalkeeper—he kept them out": and three cheers for the Admiral.

The sailors wound up the event in characteristic style, shouldering their Captain to the Pavilion, he meanwhile holding the Shield upright on the top of his head.

The *Glory* had one change from their semi-final team, Lane displacing Watson at outside right.

Taking the game all through a draw would have best represented the result. It is safe to predict that but for the penalty kick in the last quarter of an hour, the score at the finish would have been 1 all.

The *Glory* was best served by Milford, Morgan, Crossman, Cottell, and Moore, with the others not far behind in ability; while Paton, Gogle, Robinson, Callagan, and Hodge were prominent for the *Argonaut*. Two better matched teams in all departments it would have been hard to find.

The *Glory's* war-chant "Chiming Bells" was not frequently heard on Saturday, but it came out strong just before the presentation of prizes.

It was almost pathetic at times to hear the appealing cry from the sons of the sea to the *Glory* team—"Buck up, scarlet runners!"

Rumour has it that a great sorting out of caps has taken place on both ships. We should think such would be very necessary considering the hundreds thrown high in the air when the *Argonaut* scored. New clay "cutties" were also in numerous demand owing to the enthusiasts forgetting to remove the soothing article from the lining before sending the caps soaring aloft.

Now that the Shield competitions have come to an end for another year, it is only right that a word of thanks should be given to Mr. Frank Browne, the Hon. Secretary, for the untiring manner in which he has worked in connection with the various ties during the season. His energy and his unfailing courtesy alike have commended him to everyone with whom he came in contact.

## CRICKET.

### OLD MEMBERS V. NEW MEMBERS.

It was a happy thought of the Executive of the H.K.C.C. to arrange the above match for the closing game of the season. The New Members' side was selected from those who have joined the C.C. during the last six months, and it was satisfactory to find that they could put such a strong team into the field. The Old Members were by no means up to full strength, nevertheless they had a fairly useful side and as matters turned out, gave their opponents a very good game. The idea of the match is a new one—or at any rate it has not been played for some years—and it certainly is a good one and might well be made an annual event, as the number of matches to choose from is by no means large. A very late start was made owing, chiefly, to the unpunctuality of the New Members and it was 25 minutes past noon—an hour and 25 minutes after the advertised time!—When Blair and Bird opened the batting for the New Members. At first the Old Members had matters very much their own way, as J. T. Dixon was the only batsman to show any form, and 7 wickets were down for a paltry 59 runs. On Pearce—who took Fawcett's place at the last moment—joining Elborough, however, a

good stand was made and the score was taken to 88 before Pearce was bowled for an awful, if lucky, 14. Cavanagh was bowled first ball but, contrary to expectation, Wells, the last man in, gave a good deal of trouble and was not dismissed until the score had reached 156, his contribution being an invaluable 15. Too much praise cannot be given to Wells for the plucky effort, and the way he stole runs and the keenness he displayed generally were quite refreshing. Meanwhile Elborough, had been playing almost perfect cricket and his cutting in particular was a treat to watch. He gave a difficult chance to Ward at mid-off when he had made about 30, otherwise his 54 not out was a faultless innings. Since he arrived, about two months ago, Elborough has shown increasingly good form and, at the present moment, he is certainly one of the most reliable batsmen in the Club. The fielding of the Old Members, with the exception of Barrett, who fielded beautifully, was lacking in smartness and it is to be hoped that next season will see a decided improvement in this department of the game. W. Dixon bowled well and took 5 wickets for 69 and Barrett took a wicket—that of Wells—with the only ball he sent down.

The old members made a hopeless start and, with 3 wickets down for 10 runs, it looked as if their opponents would gain an easy victory. However, Carter once more came to his side's rescue, and with the aid of W. Dixon, who hit splendidly, the situation was saved. The vigour of Dixon's hitting may be judged from the fact that he made 52 of the 79 runs scored while he was in, and his invaluable contribution contained no less than ten 4's. After his departure Carter continued to play soundly, but when he had made 32 he was caught at the wicket. Barrett was the only other man on the side to show any form but he could get no one to stay with him and the innings eventually closed for 135—21 behind the New Members' total. Lambie bowled with great success towards the end of the innings and captured 4 wickets for 18 runs. The fielding was fair and Elborough showed good form behind the sticks. The following are the full scores and analyses:—

#### NEW MEMBERS.

S. D. Blair, R.N., c and b Carter	8
R. E. O. Bird, c Ward, b W. Dixon	15
A. H. Bisset, R.N., c Ward, b W. Dixon	2
J. T. Dixon (capt.), b W. Dixon	28
J. O. Barron, R.N., b W. Dixon	0
W. C. D. Turner, b Carter	1
P. T. Lambie, b Dixon	2
A. C. E. Elborough, not out	54
T. E. Pearce, b Dalrymple	14
—Cavanagh, R.N., b Dalrymple	0
Rev. Wells, b Barrett	15
Extras	17
Total	135

#### OLD MEMBERS.

Lt. Allenby, R.N., b Bird	1
Lt. Goldsmith, R.N., b Bird	0
Lt. Dalrymple, R.N., b J. T. Dixon	7
R. H. Carter, R.N., c Elborough, b Lambie	32
William Dixon, c Bisset, b Barron	52
A. G. Ward (capt.), c Blair, b Bisset	9
T. M. Barrett, R.N., not out	14
Lt. Raymond, R.N., c Elborough, b Lambie	0
G. Grumble, b Lambie	1
J. Hooper, b J. T. Dixon	5
T. C. Gray, c Bird, b Lambie	9
Extras	5
Total	135

#### BOWLING ANALYSIS.

##### NEW MEMBERS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
W. Dixon	17.1	1	61	5
Carter	11.2	2	38	2
Dalrymple	5	—	29	2
Raymond	1	—	3	—
Barrett	0.6	—	—	1

##### OLD MEMBERS.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
R. E. O. Bird	8	—	43	2
J. T. Dixon	7	2	37	2
Barron	4	1	26	1
Bisset	6	—	16	1
Lambie	4.2	—	18	4

Foochow on Saturday the 21st ult. had its Spring race meeting. The course after the rain which had fallen during the previous three weeks was a veritable quagmire, the *Echo* says, giving the class of pony dubbed "Mad-larks" by sporting men a distinct advantage over faster animals unable to gallop at their top speed through mud.



## ARTILLERY SPORTS.

The regimental sports of the Royal Garrison Artillery concluded at Happy Valley on the 27th ult., when the finals in the various events were decided. The day was warm—rather too warm for the competitors, but pleasant for the spectators, who included many ladies. By permission of Major Radcliff and officers, the band of the 33rd Burma Infantry attended and played selections during the afternoon. The sports were held on the football field, and proved interesting and enjoyable, although there was an absence of the animation attending the fête last year. Appended are some of the results:—

One mile flat race.—1, Gun. Cambridge; 2, Gun. Longmann; 3, Bom. Wood.  
Half-mile flat race (for natives).—1, Ghulam Mahomet; 2, Ismael Khan.  
Long jump.—1, Gun. Kelly, 17ft. 4in.; 2, Gun. Macpherson; 3, Gun. Allan.  
Putting the weight.—1, Q.M.S. Higby (30ft. 1in.); 2, Gun. Gough; 3, Gun. Crotty.  
High jump.—1, Gun. O'Hearn (4ft. 5in.); 2, Gun. Bradley, (4ft. 4in.); 3, Gun. Glass (4ft. 4in.) In an exhibition jump Gun Bradley, second, cleared 4ft. 5in.—half-an-inch more than the winner.

The committee of the sports was composed as follows:—

President:—Captain Boyd, R.G.A.  
Members:—Lieut. Miles, R.G.A., Lieut. Fanshawe, R.G.A., Reg. Q.M.S. Higby, Q.M.S. Gettlingby, Lieut. Stover, R.G.A., Lieut. Smith, R.G.A., Sergt. Burghall, and Sergt. Stanley.

## HONGKONG SCHOOLS' SPORTS.

The following is the full list of prize winners at the Hongkong Schools' Sports:—

1. Long jump.—1, B. Wong; 2, J. Rocha; 3, Gonzalez.
2. 100 yards (10-13).—1, J. M. Barrados; 2, R. Arriola; 3, Vidal.
3. 100 yards (13-16).—1, J. da Silva; 2, L. Rodrigues; 3, Wong Shiu Cheung.
4. 120 yards.—1, C. Loureiro; 2, J. Castro; 3, H. M. Castro.
5. 1 mile bicycle.—1, H. F. Bunje; 2, Wong Shiu Cheung; 3, F. Taparain.
6. High jump (15-18).—1, Lum Fook; 2, F. Moottce.
7. 220 yards.—1, L. Rodrigues; 2, J. da Rocha; 3, R. da Silva.
8. 120 yards hurdle.—1, R. da Silva; 2, B. Wong; 3, L. Despointes.
9. High jump (10-15).—1, A. K. I albasah; 2, A. A. Luz.
10. 100 yards (girls under 10).—1, A. Lee; 2, M. Mooney; 3, W. White.
11. 100 yards (girls over 10).—1, M. Long; 2, A. Yau; 3, A. Lin.
12. Quarter-mile.—1, J. Labbe; 2, J. da Rocha; 3, A. Lin.
14. Throwing cricket ball.—1, N. Baldovins; 2, L. Despointes.
15. Half-mile challenge.—1, U. Al-rakia; 2, Yeung I; 3, A. Melbye.
16. Skipping Race.—1, A. Lee; 2, M. Long; 3, M. Mooney.
17. 50 yards (under 7).—1, Batista, S. May; 2, A. Asvido, Gonzalez.
18. 300 yards.—1, Wong Shiu Cheung; 2, Ng Kam Wing.
19. 600 yards.—1, U. Alara ia; 2, C. G. Markar; 3, H. Edward.
20. 7-furlong race.—1, J. Witchell; 2, F. Filia.
21. 100 yards three-legged.—1, Pak Shui Ki, Wong Shiu Cheung; 2, R. da Silva, L. Rodrigues.
22. Potato race.—1, J. Labbe; 2, F. Gonzalez; 3, Yeung I.
24. 100 yards egg and spoon.—1, Wong Shiu Cheung; 2, L. Rodrigues; 3, Lam Kai Ming.
25. 2-mile bicycle.—1, B. C. Witchell; 2, E. Bunje.
26. European Soldiers.—1, Snelling; 2, Thomson.
27. Asiatic Soldiers.—1, Reitta Singh; 2, Moong Singh.

The Masters' Cup is awarded to Wong Shiu Cheung (points 13.)

The Committee desire to tender their best thanks to the following donors of the prizes:—

Sir C. P. Chater, Kt., C.M.G.; Ellis Brothers; Messrs. D. Nowrojee & Son; A. Ramjahn, Esq.; Messrs. Levy Herman; Messrs. Aches & Co.; Messrs. W. Brewer & Co.; Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd.; Messrs. Nakasawa & Co., and the subscribers.

By permission of Lieut.-Col. Iremonger and the officers of the 33rd Burma Infantry, the band of that regiment played an excellent selection of music during the afternoon.

Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright, on behalf of Mrs. Wright, made a few appropriate remarks, after which Mrs. Wright distributed the prizes.

In conclusion three hearty cheers were given for Mrs. Wright.

## ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The twelfth and last Club race was sailed on the 29th ult. in an Easterly wind which varied in force from moderate to very light in different parts of the harbour.

In the first class *Alannah* stood out and let the two cracks sail a match for the Championship. An exciting race between the two boats had been looked for but expectations were not fulfilled, for *Dione* got away at the start and steadily increased her lead on every leg of the course, except the last. *Vernon* had rather bad luck at the start; her helmsman missed the first gun, which was late and though he sailed in to the Pier and asked the time, he had failed to get into a favourable position when the second gun went and the race commenced. Near the mark boat in Quarry Bay the wind was very light and the first time round it looked at one time as if the *Vernon* might catch her rival on the mark, but she in her turn got hung up, and though *Dione* only rounded about a minute ahead, she was 1 min. 42 secs. in front at the Channel Rocks. The second time round *Dione*, travelling very fast on the beat from the Cust Rock Buoy to the mark boat in Quarry Bay, made a further substantial gain and rounded 3 minutes and 22 seconds ahead. On the run in from the Channel Rocks *Vernon* picked up a little but not enough to put the issue in any doubt. The time at the finish was:—

	H.	M.	S.	Points	Total
<i>Dione</i> ...	3	47	18	10	81
<i>Vernon</i> ..	3	49	58	4	74

The *Dione* thus wins the Championship of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club and everyone will be glad that her sporting owner has at last achieved his ambition. He has sailed for the Championship nearly every year since the foundation of the Club in 1892 and built more boats than any other member, except perhaps Mr. Denison in his efforts to win the coveted prize; but until this year he has never succeeded in getting a boat good enough to give him a chance.

The previous winners of the Championship are:—

Year	Boat	Owner
1893	<i>Payne</i>	Officers Royal Engineers
1894	<i>Dart</i>	Officers 53rd Regiment
1895	<i>Dart</i>	Mr. J. A. Lowson
1896	<i>Erica</i>	Mr. A. Denison
		Mr. J. Hastings, Capt. Dyson
1897	<i>Maid Marian</i>	Capt. Loveband Mr. C. H. Platt
		Mr. J. Hastings, Capt. Dyson
1898	<i>Maid Marian</i>	Mr. M. W. Slade, Mr. D. Landale
1899	<i>Erica</i>	Mr. A. Denison
1900	<i>Bonito</i>	Major Ker, Major Little
1901	<i>Bonito</i>	do. do.
1902	<i>Alannah</i>	Mr. M. W. Slade

In the one design class, *Kathleen* led from soon after the start until shortly after rounding the Channel Rocks for the first time, when she was passed by both *Colleen* and *Erica*. On the beat up to Quarry Bay for the second time several changes in the order took place, all five boats being close together. At the finish the times were:—

	H.	M.	S.	Points	Total
<i>Colleen</i> ..	4	11	43	10	39
<i>Min</i> ...	4	12	58	4	25
<i>Erica</i> ...	4	12	59	1	37
<i>Kathleen</i> ...	4	13	40	0	50
<i>Bonito</i> ...	4	18	41	0	29

In the 2nd Class, the old *Payne* sailed in wonderfully good form beating the others every time when the boats were off the wind and not losing much on the wind. The times at the finish were.

	H.	M.	S.	Points	Total
<i>Doreen</i> ...	4	37	7	4	34
<i>Maid Marion</i> ...	4	37	30	4	36
<i>Payne</i> ...	4	37	46	4	27
<i>Iris</i>					10
<i>Chanticleer</i>					00

*Chanticleer* } did not start

## ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

At the annual meeting of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club, the Chairman (Mr. W. J. Saunders) in moving the adoption of the report and accounts stated that there were now 231 resident members as against 220 last year. He expressed the regret they all felt at losing the services of Mr. C. M. G. Burnie as Hon. Secretary and Mr. T. S. Forrest as Hon. Treasurer. Hon. G. Stewart, he said, had kindly consented to take charge of Deep Water Bay links. Mr. H. W. Robinson seconded the motion and it was agreed to unanimously. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. E. J. Grist, Mr. H. W. Robertson was elected Captain for the year 1903. The Committee for the ensuing year was appointed as follows:—Hon. R. M. Rumsey, Hon. G. Stewart, Messrs. C. A. Tomes, W. J. Saunders, C. E. H. Beavis, C. W. May and E. J. Grist, with Mr. Grist as Hon. Secretary and Mr. Beavis as Hon. Treasurer. A vote of thanks was passed to Messrs. Burnie and Forrest for their services to the Club.

## HONGKONG FOOTBALL CLUB.

The ninth annual dinner took place on on the 23rd ult. at the Hongkong Hotel and was attended by 59 members and guests. The Hon. Dr. Atkinson presided. During the evening, caps were presented to Messrs. Pierce, Jordan, Wolfe, and Goldring, for specially useful play in the Rugby game; and, in the Association game, badges were presented to Messrs. Lemarchand, Cooper, and Cooke, R.N. An enjoyable evening was spent.

## FIRES IN HONGKONG.

A slight outbreak of fire occurred in the cockpit of a tea-shop in Queen's Road Central early on the 27th ult., but was extinguished by the inmates and the Fire Brigade before much damage was done.

An outbreak of fire occurred at No. 9, Gage Street about half-past five on the 31st ult., and damage resulted to the extent of \$300. The fire originated through a mosquito curtain being set alight during "joss" worship. The Fire Brigade turned out, but the inmates and the police succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the arrival of the Brigade. The premises are insured for \$1,000.

The fire-bell rang on the 31st ult. for a conflagration which broke out shortly after 8 in Morrison Street, beside the Harbour Office. The Fire Brigade under Mr. P. P. J. Woods, house and Mr. H. G. Baker, were soon on the scene and before long a plentiful supply of water was being pumped from the Praya on to the burning building. The fire originated, it is believed, on the ground floor and the two upper floors of the three-storey building were quickly alight. But the efforts of the Brigade were such that the flames were stayed before they could spread to the neighbouring tenements and the result was that the flames never got a hold of the houses adjoining that in which the fire first broke out. The ground floor is said to be used as a store and the upper floors as dwelling houses. \$80,000 is stated as the amount of the insurance. It is not known how the fire originated.

The following telegram received from His Britannic Majesty's Consul-General at Bangkok is communicated by the Colonial Office:—"Referring to your telegram of 25th September, quarantine Koh Phai substituted for pratique at Paknam."



## COMMERCIAL.

## CAMPBELL.

HONGKONG, 3rd April.—No arrivals.

## SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 3rd April.—The upward tendency continues, market being brisk.

Shakloong, No. 1, White.....	\$8.50 to \$8.55 per c.
Do. " 2, White.....	7.60 to 7.65 "
Shakloong, No. 1, Brown ...	6.25 to 6.30 "
Do. " 2, Brown ...	6.10 to 6.15 "
Swatow, No. 1, White.....	8.35 to 8.40 "
Do. " No. 1, White.....	7.45 to 7.50 "
Do. " 1, Brown ...	5.95 to 6.00 "
Do. " 2, Brown ...	5.80 to 5.85 "
Foochow Sugar Candy .....	12.35 to 12.40 "
Shakloong " .....	10.80 to 10.85 "

## RICE.

HONGKONG, 3rd April.—Large arrivals having been reported, the downward tendency continues.

Saigon, Ordinary .....	\$3.65 to 3.70
" Round, Good quality .....	5.35 to 5.40
" Long .....	5.55 to 5.60
Siam, Field mill cleaned, No. 2 .....	4.15 to 4.20
" Garden, " No. 1 .....	4.35 to 4.40
" White, .....	5.65 to 5.70
" Fine Cargo .....	5.80 to 5.85

## MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG 27th March.—Amongst the sales reported during the week are the following:—

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20, ...	\$ 94.00 to \$134.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24, ...	114.00 to 120.00
" 22 to 24, ...	120.00 to 128.00
" 28 to 32, ...	136.00 to 142.00
" 38 to 42, ...	155.00 to 170.00

## COTTON PRICE GOODS—

Grey Shirtings—6 lbs. ....	2.30 to 2.40
7 lbs. ....	2.50 to 2.80
8.4 lbs. ....	3.30 to 4.10
9 to 10 lbs. ....	4.00 to 5.60
White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd. 2.30 to 3.00	
58 to 60 " 3.45 to 3.75	
64 to 66 " 4.00 to 5.50	
Fine .....	5.75 to 8.20
Book-folds .....	4.75 to 7.50
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ...	0.80 to 1.75
T-Cloths—6 lbs. (32 in.), Ord'y. 2.00 to 2.30	
7 lbs. (32 " ) " 2.40 to 2.95	
6 lbs. (32 " ) Mexs. 2.50 to 2.75	
7 lbs. (32 " ) " 3.00 to 3.50	
8 to 8.4 oz. (36 in.) 3.30 to 4.00	
Drills, English—40 yds., 13 1/2 " 4.75 to 7.30	
to 14 lbs. " )	

## FANCY COTTONS—

Turkey Red Shirtings—1 1/2 " to 8 lbs. )	1.50 to 5.50
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Brocades—Dyed .....

## DAMASKS—

Chintzes—Assorted .....	— to —
Velvets—Black, 22 in. ....	0.99 to 0.80
Velveteens—18 in. ....	0.26 to 0.20

Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk 0.30 to 5.00	
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## WOOLLENS—

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops. 0.75 to 2.25	
Habit, Med. and Broad Cloths 1.25 to 3.00	
Long Ells—Scarlet, 7-10 lbs. 7.45 to 9.50	
Assorted .....	7.60 to 9.65
Camlets—Assorted .....	13.50 to 38.00
Lastings—30 yd., 31 inches } 14.00 to 21.00	
Assorted .....	
Orleans—Plain .....	10.00 to —
Blankets—8 to 12 lbs. ....	0.65 to 0.90
Fine quality, .....	1.60 to 2.50

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

FRIDAY, 3rd April.

## EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—	
Telegraphic Transfer .....	1/7 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand .....	1/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight .....	1/7 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight .....	1/7 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight .....	1/7 1/2
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight .....	1/7 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	202 1/2
Credits 4 months' sight .....	206 1/2

ON GERMANY.—	
On demand .....	165
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bills, on demand .....	39 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight .....	40
ON BOMBAY.—Telegraphic Transfer .....	1.04
Bank, on demand .....	120 1/2
ON CALCUTTA.—Telegraphic Transfer .....	120 1/2
Bank, on demand .....	120 1/2
ON SHANGHAI.—Bank, at sight .....	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight .....	74
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand .....	78 1/2
ON MANILA.—	
On demand .....	1 p.c.m.
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand .....	nominal
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand .....	97 1/2
ON HAIPHONG.—On demand .....	2 1/2 p.c.m.
ON SAIGON.—On demand .....	2 p.c.m.
ON BANGKOK.—On demand .....	69 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate .....	\$12.35
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael .....	64.75
BARS SILVER, per oz. ....	22 1/2

## SHARE REPORTS.

HONGKONG, April 3rd, 1903.—Our market continues active for most of our principal dividend paying stocks, and a further important investment business has been effected during the period under review. The March settlement though heavy has passed off satisfactorily.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have been booked in small lots at \$692 1/2, and further parcels are probably obtainable at this figure. The London quotation has advanced to £63. National are unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCE.—Unions are quiet at \$335 with small sales. Cantons are in some demand at the advanced rate of \$165 after sales at \$162 1/2. Yangtze's continue in request at \$14 1/2, and North Chinas at \$200. China Traders are weak with sellers at \$60.

FIRE INSURANCE.—Hongkong's are firmer with sales and further buyers at \$37 1/2. Chinas have strengthened considerably, and after sales at \$62, \$63, and \$64 are now enquired for at \$5 1/2, and it is reported that sales have been effected at \$66.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao have again attracted the attention of investors, and large transactions have been closed at \$33 and \$33 1/2, the market closing with some sellers at the higher rate. Indo-Chinas have also been booked in large quantities at gradually improving prices, and our market closes strong with buyers at \$103 cash and equivalent rates up to June delivery. China and Manilas are quiet with buyers at \$27. Douglases have been booked at \$43, and further shares can probably be placed at this rate. Star Ferries are unchanged at last quotations. Shell Transports have been placed at £1 5s. 0d. and £1 7s. 6d. and close with buyers at the latter rate.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have continued to improve, and after sales at \$108, \$109 and \$109 1/2 are now enquired for at \$110. Luzons are neglected at \$12 1/2 sellers.

MINING.—Punjoms are still wanted at \$3 1/2; for preferences the best rate obtainable is 45 cents at which sales are reported. Rauba are quiet with sellers at \$8.

DOCKS, WHARVES &amp; GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have continued in demand with sales reported at \$214 and \$215, our market closing with some further buyers at the latter figure. Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves are quiet with probable sellers at \$65. Farnhams are reported strong in the north at \$18. 192 1/2.

LANDS, HOTELS &amp; BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands have sold in fair quantities at \$175 1/2, but sellers now ask for \$176 for additional shares. Kowloon Lands are again higher with reported buyers at \$42 1/2. West Points are easier with probable sellers at \$55. Hongkong Hotels have been booked at \$144 and are in further request at this rate. Orientals are neglected at \$27 1/2. Humphreys Estates have been booked at \$12 and \$12 1/2 and close with buyers at \$12.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have improved to \$18 3/4 buyers. Internationals are also better with sales at \$18. Hongkong Cottons are still obtainable at \$17.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Manila Investments have sold and there are further buyers at \$15. Green Island Cements have been booked at \$22 and \$22 1/2 and continue in demand. China Borneos can be placed at \$8. Watsons are actively enquired for and can be placed at \$14 1/2. Electrics (old) are quiet at \$14, but the new shares are wanted at \$7 1/2 after sales at this rate. Loes have attracted some attention and have been booked at \$230 and \$232 1/2. China Providents have declined to \$9.65 with sales and further sellers. Watkins are offering at \$7 1/2 ex the dividend of \$1 per share for 1902 paid on the 1st instant. Powells have sold at \$10, and Philippine Tobacco Trusts at \$18.

Closing quotations are as follows:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATIONS.
Banks—		
Hongkong & Shanghai ..	\$125	(\$602 1/2, sales L'don, £63.
Natl. Bank of China		
A. Shares .....	28	\$25, buyers
B. Shares .....	28	\$25, buyers
Foun. Shares .....	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ....	21	\$21, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co. ....	10	\$40, sales ex div.
China-Borneo Co., Ltd. ....	12	\$10, buyers
China Light & Power Co., Ltd. ....	20	\$10.
China Prov. L. & M. ....	10	\$9.65, sales & sells.
China Sugar .....	100	\$110, buyers
Cigar Companies—		
Alhambra Limited. ....	500	\$350, sellers
Philippine Tobacco Invest. Co., Ltd. ....	50	\$18, sales
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 38 1/2, buyers
International .....	Tls. 73	Tls. 40, sales
Laon Kung Mow .....	Tls. 100	Tls. 40.
Soychee .....	Tls. 500	Tls. 160.
Hongkong .....	100	\$17, sellers
Dairy Farm .....	86	\$11, buyers
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ....	25	\$47, buyers
Green Island Cement. ....	10	\$2 1/2.
H. & C. Bakery .....	50	\$40, sellers
Hongkong & C. Gas .....	210	\$140, buyers
Hongkong Electric .....	10	\$14, sellers
H. H. L. Tramways .....	5	\$7 1/2, sales & buyers
Hk. Steam Water boat Co., Ltd. ....	100	\$327, sellers
Hongkong Hotel .....	50	\$11 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Ice .....	25	\$144, sales
H. & K. Wharf & G. ....	25	\$232 1/2, sales
Hongkong Rope .....	50	\$95.
H. & W. Dock .....	50	\$112 1/2, buyers
Insurance—		
Canton .....	50	\$165, buyers
China Fire .....	20	\$85 1/2, buyers
China Traders .....	25	\$60, sellers
Hongkong Fire .....	50	\$3.7 1/2, buyers
North China .....	225	Tls. 200, sales & buy.
Straits .....	20	\$1, nominal
Union .....	100	\$535.
Yangtze .....	60	\$140, buyers
Land and Building—		
Hongkong Land Inv. ....	100	\$175 1/2, sales
Humphreys Estate. ....	10	\$12, buyers
Kowloon Land & B. ....	330	\$42 1/2, buyers
West Point Building ....	50	\$5.
Luzon Sugar .....	100	\$12 1/2, sellers
Manila Invest. Co., Ltd. ....	50	\$15, sales & buyers
Mining—		
Charbonnages .....	Fcs. 260	\$6 0, sellers
Jelebu .....	5	\$1, buyers
Punjom .....	104	\$3 1/2, buyers
Do. Preference .....	1	4 cents, sales & sel.
Raub .....	18	\$8, sellers
New Amoy Dock .....	68 1/2	\$38 1/2.
Oriente Hotel, Manila ....	50	\$27 1/2.
Powell, Ltd. ....	10	\$10, sales & buyers
Robinson Co. Piano, Ltd. ....	50	\$50, nominal
Steamship Coys.—		
China and Manila .....	50	\$27, buyers
Douglas Steamship .....	25	nominal
H. Canton and M. ....	50	\$43, buyers
Indo-China S. N. ....	15	\$38 1/2.
Shell Transport and Trading Co. ....	210	\$103, buyers
Star Ferry .....	21	\$21.75, 0d., buy.
Tebrau Planting Co. ....	10	\$27, buyers
United Asbestos .....	5	\$14.60, buyers
Do. ....	5	nominal.
Universal Trading Co., Ltd. ....	5	\$8 1/2, sellers
Watkins Ltd. ....	10	\$155.
Watson & Co., A. S. ....	10	\$22, buyers
		71, ex div. sellers
		\$14 1/2, buyers

VERNON &amp; SMYTH, Brokers.



SHANGHAI, 2nd April (from Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s weekly report).—The principal feature in our market during the past week has been the quarterly settlement, the 30th March being set aside for this. A very considerable portion of this, however, had to be carried over to the 21st, and even now it is not completed. Considerable forward sales of Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat shares at cheap rates could not be given delivery of through failure on the part of some Chinese; also it is rumoured a number of the contracts were discovered on delivery of shares being demanded to be forgeries, the name forged being that of a very prominent Chinese comprador. We anticipate further trouble over contracts not yet fulfilled. SHIPPING.—Cargo Boats have been dealt in at Tls. 178½, 170 and again at 172½. The market is strong at the latter rate. DOCKS AND WHARVES.—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd.—Considerable business has been done in this stock. On the 26th ult. March settlement shares were placed at Tls. 185, 187½ and 195 June. On the 27th at 187½ and 18½ for the settlement. On the 28th at 19½ cash. On the 31st at 192½ and 195 cash. On the 1st inst. at 191½, 192½ and 195 for cash. The market is easier with sellers at 190. Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves.—A transaction for cash at Tls. 305 is reported. SUGARS.—We have no local business to report in these stocks. MINING.—The only business reported under this heading is sales of Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. shares at Tls. 7.75. LANDS.—Shanghai Lands have changed hands at Tls. 114. INDUSTRIAL.—Low Kung Mows have changed hands at Tls. 40, and Ewos at Tls. 38½. There are buyers in the former stock at this rate. Shanghai Ice is in demand at Tls. 22. Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat shares. A large business is again reported for the week ending today. On the 26th cash shares were placed at Tls. 337½ and 340, for April at 345, 347½ and 330. On the 27th 342½, 345, 347½, 360, 362½ and 365 for the settlement; 360, 365 April, 360 June. On the 28th 360, 365, 370 and 365 April, 375 May, 385/370 June. On the 30th at 365 cash and 360 for June. On the 31st at 360, 365, 370, 375 and 380 for cash, and 385 April. On April 1st the Market opened with cash sales at 380 and immediately weakened, sales being effected at 360, with sales for April at 370 and 375. Cash shares have to-day been placed at 365, the Market showing a slightly stronger tendency. Sumatras have been placed at Tls. 54. STORES AND HOTELS.—The only business reported is sales in Astors at \$30.

Messrs. Bisset & Co., of Shanghai, in their latest share report note the following business:—S. C. Farnham, Boyd & Co., Ltd., shares at Tls. 190 cash; Chinese Engineering and Mining Co., Ltd., shares at Tls. 7.75 cash; Maatschappij in Langkat shares at Tls. 365 cash, 365/370 for April, 375 for May, and 380 for June; Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd., shares at Tls. 74 cash, 75 for April, 75.50 for May, and 76 and 77.50 for June; Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., shares at Tls. 410 cash; Ewo Cotton S. and W. Co., Ltd., shares at Tls. 38½ cash; Major Brothers, Ltd., shares at Tls. 45 cash; Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd., shares at Tls. 305 cash; and Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ltd., shares at Tls. 57.50 cash.

## VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR ANTWERP.—Glaucus, Kamakura Maru, Inaba Maru.  
FOR LONDON.—Jason, Chusan, Deucalion, Calchas, Glaucus, Kamakura Maru, Inaba Maru.  
FOR LIVERPOOL.—Pingsuey, Patroclus.  
FOR MARSEILLES.—Sydney, Pingsuey, Inaba Maru, Kamakura Maru.  
FOR BREMEN.—Sachsen.  
FOR HAVRE AND HAMBURG.—Serbia, Segovia, Konigsberg, Sambia, Savonia.  
FOR GENOA.—Patroclus.  
FOR NEW YORK.—Richmond Castle, Pembrokehire.  
FOR DALNY, PORT ARTHUR, VLADIVOSTOCK.—Kital.  
FOR VICTORIA, B.C.—Olympia, Keemun, Tosa Maru, Kaga Maru.  
FOR VANCOUVER.—Empress of India, Tartar.  
FOR PORTLAND (OR.).—Indravelli.  
FOR AUSTRALIAN PORTS.—Eastern.  
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO.—Idzumi Maru, Hiroshima Maru.  
FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO AND BOMBAY.—Pelita.  
FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.—Kinsang.  
FOR SINGAPORE, RANGOON AND MOULMAIN.—Fribury.  
FOR BOMBAY, VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.—Capri.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

## March—

ARRIVALS.  
27, Whampoa, British str., from Shanghai.  
28, Anamba, Danish str., from Wuhu.  
28, Choyang, British str., from Shanghai.  
28, Decima, German str., from Canton.  
28, Hansa, German str., from Chinkiang.  
28, Kohsichang, German str., from Bangkok.  
28, Menelaus, British str., from Singapore.  
28, Mongkut, German str., from Bangkok.  
28, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Hongay.  
29, Carl Diederichsen, Ger. str., from Pakhoi.  
29, Daiya Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
29, Haitan, British str., from Swatow.  
29, Masagon, British str., from Moji.  
29, Saxonia, German str., from Hamburg.  
29, Taichow, German str., from Bangkok.  
29, Teurugian Maru, Jap. str., from Moji.  
30, Hakoku Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
30, Kintuck, British str., from Shanghai.  
30, Montanes, American str., from Manila.  
30, Nippon, Austrian str., from Yokohama.  
30, Olympia, American str., from Tacoma.  
30, Rosetta Maru, Japanese str., from Manila.  
30, Shini Maru, Japanese str., from Shanghai.  
30, Tientsin, British str., from Newchwang.  
30, Tosa Maru, Japanese str., from Seattle.  
30, Zaffro, British str., from Manila.  
30, A. Rickmers, Ger. str., from Bangkok.  
30, Babelsberg, German str., from Samarang.  
30, Kutsang, British str., from Saigon.  
31, Bangkok, German str., from Bangkok.  
31, Bintang, Danish str., from Canton.  
31, Haimun, British str., from Manila.  
31, Hue, French str., from Haiphong.  
31, Kiautschou, German str., from Hamburg.  
31, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Shanghai.  
31, Prinz Heinrich, Ger. str., from Yokohama.  
31, Seitoku Maru, Japanese str., from Saigon.  
31, Thales, British str., from Swatow.  
31, Victoria, Swedish str., from Straits.  
31, Candia, British str., from Shanghai.  
31, Jaguar, German gunboat, from Shanghai.

## April—

1, Arnold Luyken, Ger. str., from Saigon.  
1, Chingtu, British str., from Kobe.  
1, Daigi Maru, Japanese str., from Tamsui.  
1, Hongsang, British str., from Shanghai.  
1, Hongkong, French str., from Haiphong.  
1, Kansu, British str., from Canton.  
1, Kwanglee, Chinese str., from Canton.  
1, Mercedes, British str., from Wellington.  
1, Prometheus, Norwegian str., from Manila.  
1, Tonkin French str., from Marseilles.  
1, Ulbrand, Norwegian str., from Manila.  
1, Vicksburg, U.S. gunboat, from Amoy.  
1, Protues, Norwegian str., from Manila.  
1, Serbia, German str., from Hamburg.  
2, Amigo, German str., from Canton.  
2, Fausang, British str., from Canton.  
2, Kamakura Maru, Jap. str., from Shanghai.  
2, Kyoto Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.  
2, Loongang, British str., from Manila.  
2, Pronto, Norwegian str., from Newchwang.  
2, Tailea, German str., from Saigon.  
2, Tyr, Norwegian str., from Canton.  
2, Wineland, Danish str., from Saigon.

## March—

## DEPARTURES.

28, Apenrade, German str., for Hoihow.  
28, Ballarat, British str., for Shanghai.  
28, Cassius, German str., for Wuhu.  
28, Hanoi, French str., for Haiphong.  
28, Hong Bee, British str., for Amoy.  
28, J. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.  
28, Malta, British str., for Europe.  
28, Oanfa, British str., for Nagasaki.  
28, Pique, British cruiser, for Home.  
28, Rubi, British str., for Manila.  
28, Taiyuan, British str., for Yokohama.  
28, Tremont, American str., for Tacoma.  
29, Anamba, Danish str., for Canton.  
29, Ariel, Norwegian str., for Wuhu.  
29, Bulsées, British str., for Singapore.  
29, Daijin Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.  
29, Dagmar, Norwegian str., for Quinhon.  
29, Hinsang, British str., for Saigon.  
29, Haiping, British str., for Shanghai.  
29, Keengwai, German str., for Bangkok.  
29, Menelaus, British str., for Shanghai.  
29, Nanahan, British str., for Swatow.  
29, Rosija, Russian str., for Chinkiang.  
29, Seneca, Norwegian str., for Singapore.

29, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
29, Tyr, Norwegian str., for Canton.  
29, Verona, German str., for Moji.  
29, Whampoa, British str., for Canton.  
29, Wongkoi, German str., for Bangkok.  
29, Brankilde, German str., for Pondichery.  
30, Choyang, British str., for Canton.  
30, Decima, German str., for Swatow.  
30, Kaifong, British str., for Cebu.  
30, Socotra, British str., for Shanghai.  
31, Bintang, Danish str., for Bangkok.  
31, Feiching, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
31, Frithjof, Norwegian str., for Haiphong.  
31, Haitan, British str., for Coast Ports.  
31, J. de la Rama, Amr. str., for Iloilo.  
31, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.  
31, Iyeemoon, German str., for Shanghai.  
31, Masagon, British str., for Bombay.  
31, Rein, Norwegian str., for Bangkok.  
31, Rohilla Maru, Japanese str., for Manila.  
31, Rose, British barque, for Freemantle.  
31, Tientsin, British str., for Canton.

## April—

1, C. Diederichsen, Ger. str., for Haiphong.  
1, Doric, British str., for San Francisco.  
1, Empress of China, Brit. str., for Vancouver.  
1, Kiautschou, German str., for Shanghai.  
1, Kintuck, British str., for London.  
1, Kutsang, British str., for Yokohama.  
1, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Canton.  
1, Prinz Heinrich, German str., for Europe.  
1, Malsura Maru, Jap. str., for Anping.  
1, Saxonia, German str., for Yokohama.  
1, Seitoku Maru, Japanese str., for Japan.  
1, Shini Maru, Japanese str., for Canton.  
2, Atholl, British str., for San Francisco.  
2, Blenheim, British cruiser, for Japan.  
2, Daiya Maru, Japanese str., for Moji.  
2, Hongsang, British str., for Canton.  
2, Kwanglee, Chinese str., for Shanghai.  
2, Kwongsang, British str., for Shanghai.  
2, Nippon, Austrian str., for Trieste.  
2, Thales, British str., for Swatow.  
2, Tonkin, French str., for Shanghai.

## PASSENGERS LIST.

## ARRIVED.

Per Malta, from Yokohama, for London, Mr. H. J. Sharp; from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Messrs. H. T. Nelson, T. W. Mitchell, E. T. J. Blount, Borton, Littler, Morice Ford, Chas. Sweetingham, F. Curtis, Schroeder, Jas. Smith and Mrs. Fanch; for Marseilles, Mr. E. E. Shuee; for London, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill and infant, Mrs. Wheeler and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osborne and infant, Miss and two Masters Osborne, Capt. H. Sleeman, Drs. A. Stanley and Cressy Smith, Messrs. Saxon and A. G. Lole.  
\* Per Ballarat, for Hongkong, from London, Sub-Cond. and Mrs. Jarman and son, Mrs. G. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. D. Stewart, Capt. E. Chenoweth, Messrs. R. Fernie, H. Trussler, and John Denholm; from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Greig; Mrs. and Miss Whiteway, Miss E. Crocker, Lieut. C. R. Dugmore, D. G. McLennan, F. O. Kendall, H. W. Stedman, J. B. Lewis and D. O. Wright; from Brindisi, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas and child, Messrs. R. L. Lucas and Jerome Scott; from Bombay, Capt. E. A. Stothard, Messrs. S. D. Dubash, C. A. Fleming and R. D. Tata; from Calcutta, Mr. W. R. Yule; from Colombo, Mrs. and Miss Butler Peacock, Major R. E. Salveson, Staff-Sergt. Glassbrook and Mr. R. W. Robins; from Penang, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Warren, Messrs. Warren, jr., D. and M. Warren and Miss E. Furlong; from Singapore, Hon. and Mrs. Baring, Major and Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Lieut. Kilvert, Misses Wamhope (2), Boulton, B. L. Pettigrew and Mackenzie, Messrs. A. G. Jeff, A. G. Paton, J. H. Skelton, A. C. Carter, M. Yoshimons, G. Hutton and E. F. Evans; for Shanghai, from London, Mr. R. W. Ford; from Marseilles, Mrs. Anderson and two children, Miss A. M. Ward, Messrs. G. P. Barry, R. A. Currie and H. T. Butterworth; from Gibraltar, Mr. and Mrs. F. Elgar and Miss Colls; from Brindisi, Mr. H. Lohlein; from Port Said, Mr. J. Jack; from Bombay, Mr. B. L. Talea; from Colombo, Mrs. Wynne and Mr. Barclay; from Penang, Messrs. J. Armstrong and C. E. Hadden; from Singapore, Messrs. W. A. Oughton and J. N. B. McLaren; for Yokohama, from Marseilles, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fairfax and Mr. A. F. Watt; from Brindisi, Mr. F. H. Leggett.



Mr. and Mrs. Hadden, from Singapore, Messrs. W. A. Crighton and J. N. B. MacLaren; for Yokohama, from Mar-illes, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Fairfax and Mr. A. F. Watt; from Briddan, Mr. P. H. Leggett.

Per *Rohilla* from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. L. Kline, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. Berthelot, Mrs. Levy, Mrs. D. A. George, Misses Seimbe, G. E. Knights, S. O. Knights, F. Read, Childs, B. E. Campbell, K. T. Bolton, A. H. Carter, Leverich and Pattersons (2), Dr. Perry, Messrs. W. N. Bissell, J. Denman, A. Laspe, E. W. Oliver, J. Baughman, J. F. Jennings, D. E. Fee, K. Furuta, C. P. Howland, J. E. Marquett, A. H. Howard, R. Gates, R. B. Gurley, Dussault, Balla, G. Clinton, C. Rowley, H. Matman, T. Maurice, C. W. McConachie, T. M. Derbiss, Wilson and Haun.

Per *Whampoa*, from Shanghai, Mr. Curry. Per *Haitan*, from Swatow, Mrs. Cook, Messrs. Thornhill, H. H. McIntyre, J. Newbury, Roza and Blanchot.

Per *Tosa Maru* from Seattle, &c., for Hongkong, Mrs. Catharina Jacob, Messrs. S. W. Chesterton, G. T. Moule, C. R. Whittemore and Capt. D. C. Campbell.

Per *Rosetta Maru*, from Manila, Mrs. Lulwosenbacher, Mrs. Twining, Mrs. de Backins, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Stratton, Misses F. B. Brustgruen, Olive McCall, M. Yantier, Sara Hunn, C. Lopez, H. Yamada, S. Sato, N. Arai and M. Tanaka, Capt. C. S. Kendal, Lieut. N. C. Twining, Surgeon J. B. Murphy, Messrs. B. de Aborva, W. C. Ford, H. Campbell, H. Wolf, S. K. Mitchell, H. M. Albright, S. A. Campbell, C. M. Summer, J. S. Bryan, S. J. Bens, H. C. Russell, A. V. Dalrymple, J. C. Manning, N. G. Gholson, H. G. Robinson and Antonio Garia.

Per *Zafiro*, from Manila, Mrs. L. O. Burtner, Mrs. Van Buskirk, Mrs. G. W. Gilbert, Mrs. W. Hubbard and child, Mrs. L. C. Newson, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. K. Morton and child, Mrs. A. de Snares and children, Mrs. Francisco Reyes and two children, Mrs. H. C. White, Mrs. and Miss B. Baldwin, Mrs. B. K. Daniels, Mrs. T. Monica, Mrs. Thompson, Misses L. P. Nelson, J. W. Martin, P. Zamora, C. and P. Basa, I. L. Durham, E. M. Surface, L. A. Clendenin, King, and C. Eoandro, Messrs. Frank W. Spiller, W. M. Carruth, Van Buskirk, R. de Leon, Graves, G. Harling, L. C. Newson, F. R. Lutz, L. Farrow, C. E. Watton, P. S. O'Kelly, Grew, Moon, K. Munroe, J. M. Snares, Sidebatton, Dyson, L. Iboleson, B. Baldwin, H. C. White, J. W. Ragdale, A. W. Murphy, V. Henson, T. Parra, M. Conunji, G. Hizon, H. C. Mitchell, B. K. Daniels, Chas. R. Bliss, A. S. Stevens, G. R. Mateo and G. A. Spooner.

Per *Thales*, from Swatow, Messrs. W. F. Tenor and S. Campbell.

Per *Kulsang*, from Saigon, Mr. and Mrs. Eastwick and two daughters and Miss Hatchett.

Per *Bangkok*, from Bangkok, Mrs. Talser, Messrs. Kutsche, Brandt, von Herder, Hunkel, Hauser, Vageler, Rosse, Straphy, Dous, sin, Prons and Seyffarth.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Yokohama, &c., Mrs. Miss and Master Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Miss Gray, Col. Heron, Comdr. A. J. H. Hugban, Chief Eng. W. Chapman, Asst. Paymaster A. R. Ireland, Messrs. K. G. Kingsford, F. R. Reid, P. Witkowski, A. Fuchs, H. J. Rosenkrantz, A. S. Buford, G. C. Scott, T. Dewitt Jensen, Chr. Jensen, P. W. Herris, Prinsby and Jas. M. Miller.

Per *Kiautschou*, from Hongkong, from Genoa, Dr. and Mrs. Justi, Mr. and Mrs. Fablin and child, Mrs. A. Wood, Messrs. E. Schroeder and V. d. Haydo and family; from Aden, Mr. and Mrs. Helinger and Mr. G. Tascala; from Naples, Mr. F. and Mrs. B. Muso and child; from Suez, Capt. Riachs; from Colombo, Mrs. Grewer, Mr. and Mrs. Darian, Misses Hudson and Dellenbaugh, Messrs. S. Relves and B. Schley; from Penang, Mr. and Mrs. Spackmann, Messrs. H. B. Ginnery, H. R. Raphael, F. Simpson, F. W. Birch and L. Menasche and Miss Mitchell; from Singapore, Mrs. Dora, Mrs. Stevenson, Mr. and Mrs. Kromschrode, Dr. Marriot, Dr. G. Apacible, Messrs. F. Jocke, F. Handelmann, F. Adler, F. Ohlinger, F. Ernst, K. Soda and F. Omann.

Per *Chingis*, from Kobe, Mr. H. Howard.

Per *Toukiss*, from Mar-illes, &c., for Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. Blanc, Mr. and Mrs. de Stakar, Mr. and Mrs. Mowbray Jones, Dr. Ser-

nikke, Miss Blackwood, Messrs. Goudchaux, Patell, S. C. Kurajia, L. Schott, A. Brian, Whittell, Slangenborg, Gaillard and Bertrand; for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Bridon, Miss Boucher, Dr. Gilka, Messrs. A. Livron, Delmas, Dazavan, L. A. Lyall, G. L. Deworth, Casale, Determes, Verdin, L. Coquelet, Longuehal-ine, Fritsch and Antoine; for Kobe, Messrs. Fatechand, Beghoomall and Bradier; for Yokohama, Mrs. Butler, Messrs. J. V. Kaka, Gallois and d'Estray.

Per *Serbia*, from Hamburg, Mr. Langschwager.

Per *Loongang*, from Manila, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. White, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Leall, Mr. and Mrs. R. Trace, Misses A. Crocker and A. M. Magoon, Messrs. W. Campbell, F. G. Pine, Alex. Hunter, Peter Davis, Julian de las Cagigas, Oliver Saune, Manuel Labengoo and A. de Lanlanlotte.

Per *Kamakura Maru*, from Shanghai, &c., for Hongkong, Capt. H. Cox, Messrs. Thorburn, J. D. Cornie, G. H. Alcock, G. H. Wilkins, W. J. Davies, W. Cortairs, Roberta Y. Takigawa, H. Suter, D. R. Gleave, E. A. Hichman, Kayeyun, Koguchokin and A. Lewis; for Singapore, Messrs. J. Burns, E. F. Mauldon and Y. Nakamura; for Mar-illes, Mr. H. T. Bridge, Capt. H. Todoroki, Major T. Sudo, Prof. S. Nakamura, Prof. N. Ishihama, Prof. Kawano, Dr. M. Nakai and H. Nishida; for London, Mrs. H. Dore and child, Mrs. Larkins and two children, Capt. K. Oguri and S. Hornichi.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Kumano Maru*, for Australia, Sir and Lady Malcolm McEacharn, Mrs. F. Lemm and infant, Mrs. H. H. Todd, Masters Geo. and Godfrey Todd, Count Voy de Voya, A. P. Messrs. H. Coloux, J. Bessormann, J. Nelson, W. Mooney, E. Beebe, N. G. Hill, Chas. E. Herron, D. R. Dwyer, F. Hufnagel, F. H. Hilbert, A. F. Hooper, S. Masuko, A. Perese, H. Watanabe, W. F. Barney, C. K. Davis, R. Ferine, K. Sumita, U. Inaba, and Miss Annie White.

Per *Malla*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mr. F. Courvreur; for London, Sergt. Major and Mrs. Coghan and four children, Mrs. Drew and infant, Mrs. Ford and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and child, Mrs. Stephens, Mrs. J. Hughes and two children, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Dann, Mrs. Cantor, Mr. and Mrs. Poate and child, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Coney and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Messor and two children, Miss Sayer, Police-Sergts. Terrett, Garrod, Fenton and McHardy, Lance-Sergt. Kent, Act. Sub-Lieut. T. S. Dorman, Mid. A. Cooper Key and T. F. Besant, Messrs. A. Sharp, Magford, Warrack, S. G. Newall, H. Sanderson, T. S. Forrest, C. Freeman, J. B. Reid, C. M. G. Barrie, E. W. Terry, T. Shand and E. Jones; from Shanghai, for Mar-illes, Mr. E. E. Skuse; for London, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hill and infant, Mrs. Wheeler and infant, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Osborne and four children, Capt. H. Sleeman, Dr. A. Stanley and J. Saxon, Messrs. H. J. Sharp, C. Smith, Le and A. G. Lole.

Per *Rubi*, for Manila, &c., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tomes, Mrs. Fressel, Mrs. Louisa Lee, Mrs. W. G. Lawson, Mrs. A. Drummond, Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. Cecilia Remedios, Mrs. Isabe, Silva, Mrs. Lucia Remedios and Mrs. Mary Johnston, Miss Margaret Klinck, Miss Rosa Daniel, Miss Hancock and Miss Pettigrew, Masters G. Redfern and E. Redfern, Messrs. E. K. Bourne, F. J. Bromfield, Aratoun V. Apcar, Adriano d. Gorostiza, Joyin, Juan Querroed, J. J. Watson and H. W. Stadman.

Per *Rohilla Maru*, for Manila, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fuentes and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yamauchi, Mrs. Josefa G. de Ros and two children, Mrs. Boneje, Misses Rosario G. de Ros, Paula G. de Ros, T. Kuromatsu, A. Gonzalez, Rosario Bass, Okazaki, Nio Fukuda, Maria Gracia and Take Takayanagi, Messrs. F. M. de Jesus, L. E. Sperry, Antonio Ocario, J. M. Bass, Jr., H. B. Hainford, J. H. Orth, Miguel Aguilar, P. Murray Handry, W. H. Bailey, Mary Collins, Ed. G. de Ros, Ed. T. J. Bionat, C. A. Benson, Nicolas Ramos, Cres Figueroa, Jacinto Peros, M. Yanagiya, Christ Vinson, C. Remedios and Le a Santos.

Per *Empress of China*, from Hongkong, for Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Noyes, Major and Mrs. E. E. Hanburg, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Strakosch, Miss Strakosch, Mrs. and Miss Biddlecombe, Mrs. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. and

Miss Greig, Mr. and Mrs. F. Elgar, Mr. and Mrs. Jan Eastwick, Misses Mary H. and O. L. Eastwick, Mrs. S. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Harley, Col. and Mrs. von Raffay, Mrs. H. L. Norris, Mrs. Harbard, Mrs. and Miss Moore, Consul and Mrs. N. Poo, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. White, Capt. and Mrs. Wills, Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Mosser, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Hill, Mrs. F. H. Leggett, Major and Mrs. A. H. Morgan, Mrs. H. Barry, Mrs. Guent and infant, Mrs. J. T. Tomkins and infant, Mrs. W. H. Abercrombie and two daughters, Hon. and Mrs. H. Baring, Mrs. Peacocks, Mrs. E. A. Anderson, Mrs. P. B. M. Ivaris, Mrs. K. Morton and infant, Mrs. Stanton, Mrs. and Miss Moorhead, Mrs. Hubbard and infant, Mrs. Tomkins, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Newson, Mrs. Derachin and child, Mrs. L. O. Burtner, Mrs. L. P. Nelson, Mrs. Geo. W. Gilbert, Capt. Fagnier and E. A. Stothard, Major Salveson, Lieut. C. E. L. Wallace, Lieut. R. E. Chilcott, R.N., Capt. G. Duff, Lieut. B. E. Morgan, Misses Colla, Hatchell, Nichols, Stanley, Butler, Travis, King, Olive McCall, L. A. Clendenin, Jessie L. Durham, W. Sercombe, Sara E. Knights, G. E. Knights, J. W. Martin and Florence Reid, Mons. H. Guionaud and L. Veyret, Messrs. E. Thompson, Thos. Carter, S. White, A. V. Hogg, H. G. Ganett, J. H. Skelton, Bethune, Fitzgerald, D. Cary Wright, A. G. Paton, John Donholm, A. Laspe, E. E. and G. Craig, T. H. Watson, H. C. Mitchell, J. N. Sidebottom, L. Dyson, C. W. McConachie, J. W. Ragdale, A. W. Murphy, Moorhead, V. Henson, T. Parra, M. Conunji, G. Hizon, J. T. Bryan, E. Peterson, J. R. Reed, H. W. Langheim, G. Hennessy, D. Raibonchinsky, Frank Robertson, R. B. Blackney, F. W. Spicer, W. M. Carruth, S. K. Mitchell, P. S. O'Kelly, C. B. Farrow, C. E. A. Walton, C. H. Bliss, W. W. Duncan, A. S. Stevens and E. Rocco Evans.

Per *Prinz Heinrich*, from Hongkong, for Singapore, Mrs. H. A. Parkin, Messrs. L. A. Lewis, W. Robinson, W. Futting, H. Olsen; for Penang, Mr. G. F. Mould; for Aden, Mr. A. W. Crawford; for Gibraltar, Mr. Jose Bousa; for Genoa, Mr. and Mrs. H. Welockson, Messrs. A. J. Stokes and E. Vollbrecht; for Antwerp, Mr. W. N. Jeffers; for London, Mrs. Grimshaw and child, Mr. and Mrs. Currie and 4 children, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Carmichael and child, Mr. C. A. Whiteman; for Southampton, Mr. and Mrs. Maitland; for Hamburg, Mr. L. Berner.

Per *Kiautschou*, from Hongkong, for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Jessen, Messrs. H. Wolff, N. Imusuka, K. Furat, S. Campbell, Buns and W. Daniels; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. M. Ostermayer, Mr. and Mrs. Kline, Messrs. F. E. Schuster, J. Silva, and Miss C. Tonnachy; for Yokohama, Mr. and Mrs. P. S. Bent and children, Mrs. Schubart, Mrs. Sluyter, Mr. and Mrs. O. Kromschroder, Baroness v. Reitsenstein, Baron and Mrs. von Gemminge, Messrs. H. Oldenburg, Kurt Webel and E. Federer.

Per *Doric*, for Shanghai, Misses B. E. Campbell, K. T. Rolton, Wauchamp and F. Wauchamp, Messrs. J. A. W. Loureiro, W. B. Perier and I. J. Murphy; for Kobe, Mr. and Mrs. Warren, Miss Warren, Mr. Warren, jr., Masters Warren, (2) and Mr. C. A. Howland; for Yokohama, Mr. F. W. Van Buskirk and Miss Grayum; for San Francisco, &c., Mrs. M. H. Fulton, Mrs. Helmut, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Selwyn, Mrs. L. K. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lucas, Miss Lucas, Mr. Lucas, Mrs. C. L. Gorham, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Patterson, Misses Patterson (2), Mr. and Mrs. Chaperon, Mrs. H. M. Albrecht, Mrs. Van Buskirk, Misses Kate Lachman, A. H. Carter, Rev. W. J. P. Morrison and Mr. Wm. Morrison, Messrs. E. J. Bates, J. B. Lewis, Jerome Scott, B. W. Robins, Jas. Denman, E. W. Oliver, H. B. Gurley, T. I. Baughman, Guy Clinton, Russell Gates, D. E. Fee, R. W. Borthwick, C. A. Fleming, A. V. Dalrymple, S. A. Campbell, and M. G. Cholson and Dr. J. C. Perry.

Per *Toukiss*, for Shanghai, Mrs. Madrolle, Misses Riviere, B. Bennett and E. E. Lyle, Mrs. Maury, Roset, C. Madrolle, R. Ota, R. D. Tata, J. W. Newbery, A. E. L. Madeira, E. Rergier, J. Slengenborg, D. Yadebaki and H. G. Robinson.

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